THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FRANCE.

The Report of M. Devienne on the Senatus Consultum—The Influence it will Exert in the Government of the Empire.

M. Devienne read his report on the senatus consultum in the Senate, August 25. The following are the concluding passages:—

To sum up, although on many questions various opinions have been expressed and maintained by several members, your committee ananimously proposes that you should join in the Emperor's initiative. Your committee awaits with confidence the loyal execution of these new resolutions, as well at the other measures announced by government in the *expose des motifs*. This senatus consultum will have an inevitable influence upon the destinies of the country. It is an act which will make its mark in the history of the nation. The initiative of laws, the right of amendment, of interpretation, and of proposing *ordres du jour motifs* now admitted to belong to the elective chamber, the publicity of your debates, the intervention of the law and of the Senatus Consulta, in matters of high interest, are very considerable changes. Such measures should disarm the real or affected mistrust of those who pretend that the affairs of the country are not subjected to sufficient control. In such a situation, and when there exists more genuine freedom of speech and freedom of the press, if violence should increase instead of diminishing, good citizens will doubtless understand that, just as in a given case they should aid the police against disturbances in the street, it is their duty to rise and be united against State rebels. However this may be, the legislation of 1852, so far as it was restrictive, is at an end; and now it is only justice to make an inventory of all that it has done for the country. After sixteen years' tranquillity it leaves French territory aggrandized, its personal property widely distributed, augmented by twenty milliards; trade tripled; gratuitous primary instruction more than doubled; professional instruction established; upwards of six thousand new benefit societies; many funds for relief of old age, for insurance, and co-operative society banks; all the telegraphs, railways, every element of prosperity; establishments of public charity of every kind considerably augmented; the most absolute liberty of conscience; new churches starting up in all directions; the sanitary state of our towns improved; our navy transformed; peace and respect for France maintained by 1,400,000 soldiers ready to march to the frontiers; and, lastly, the country conducted from a dictatorship to the most ample constitutional liberty. The generation of 1852 may say to that of 1869:—This is what I have done. You may do better still if you consolidate the work which I have undertaken; if this people, whom it is desired to intoxicate with its new-fledged sovereignty, will understand that tribunes are self-interested courtiers, whose flattery deceives nations as well as kings, that its true friends speak the stern language of truth—a language which, whether popular or not, power must listen to under the penalty of decay and downfall. The true characteristic of a great and free people is to be on its guard against chimerical promises, and dreams of impossible equality. Self-confidence and respect for the law, patient hope, and calm reliance on right are the true qualities of the citizen, and constitute at once his personal dignity and the greatness of his country. If, thanks to your efforts for the last sixteen years, France has recovered that prudent and fruitful liberty towards which the elect of the nation has led her through many rocks and quicksands—if you will hold the candle of political life which we hand over to you in such a way as that it may give light, and not be the means of a conflagration, then the ancients of the age will be happy to say, with patriotic joy—you have done better than we.

Your committee proposes the adoption of the senatus consultum in the following terms:—

Article 1. The Emperor and the Corps Legislatif have the initiative of laws.

Article 2. Ministers are dependent only on the Emperor. They deliberate in counsel under his presidency. They are responsible. They can only be impeached by the Senate.

Article 3. Ministers may be members of the Senate or of the Corps Legislatif. They have a right to sit in either assembly, and to speak whenever they ask for a hearing.

Article 4. The sittings of the Senate are public. On the demand of five members the house may sit in secret committee. The Senate makes its own internal regulations.

Article 5. The Senate may, while suggesting the amendments of which it thinks a bill susceptible, send it back to the Corps Legislatif for reconsideration. It may in any case oppose the passing of a bill. No bill the passing of which is opposed by the Senate can be presented to the Corps Legislatif a second time the same session.

Article 6. The Corps Legislatif makes its own internal regulations. At the opening of every session it appoints its President, Vice-Presidents, and secretaries. It elects its questors.

Article 7. Any member of the Senate or Corps Legislatif has a right to address interpellations to the government. *Ordres du jour motifs* may be adopted. The reference of the *ordres du jour motif* to the bureaux is of right whenever demanded by government. The bureaux appoint a committee, upon whose summary report the Corps Legislatif decides.

Article 8. No amendment can be discussed until communicated to government and sent for examination to the committee on the bill.

Article 9. The budget of expenses is presented to the Corps Legislatif by chapters and articles. The budget of every ministry is voted by chapters, conformably to the schedule annexed to the present senatus consultum.

Article 10. In future modifications of the customs a postal tariff made by international treaties will not be obligatory until sanctioned by a law.

Article 11. The reglementary relations between the Senate and Corps Legislatif, and with the Emperor's Government, will be settled by imperial decree. The constitutional relations between the powers are regulated by a Senatus Consultum.

Article 12. All provisions contrary to the present Senatus Consultum are repealed, and particularly articles 8 and 13, the second paragraph of article 24, articles 26 and 40, the fifth paragraph of article 42, the second paragraph of article 43, article 44 of the Constitution, articles 3 and 5 of the Senatus Consultum of 15th December, 1852, and article 1 of the Senatus Consultum of December 31, 1861.

It will be seen that the changes made by the committee of the Senate in the original proposition, after all its long and painful incubation, are slight even verbally, and of infinitely small importance substantially. The only alterations worth mentioning are in articles 5 and 11. The Senate claims to have an absolute veto upon a bill without giving reasons.

—An intoxicated New Yorker was knocked down by the cowcatcher of an engine in Hartford, Conn., on Monday, and the engine and tender passed over him. The train was stopped, and the conductor hastened back to pick up the dead body, but the drunken fellow was found to be very lively and outside the track, having by some means been thrown out between the tender and baggage car, and the first words he spoke were:—"I'll make you pay for scratching my ankle in this way."

THE SABINE.

Was there a Mutiny on Board?—Reported Arrival of Three Witnesses to the Outbreak in Boston—The Vessel Ordered Home.

The N. Y. *Sun* this morning prints the following special telegram and an appended explanation relative to the reported Sabine mutiny. We give it for what it is worth:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The cable telegrams which reported the discovery of a mutiny on the Sabine at Cherbourg were true. The statement that seven of the mutineers were hanged is untrue. The frigate Sabine has been ordered home on account of this mutinous conspiracy among her crew.

Three witnesses, sent by another vessel to avoid being tampered with, have arrived in Boston. These facts have leaked out at the Navy Department to-day.

The Sabine was on a fancy cruise with the graduating class of midshipmen, some sixty odd in number. Her commander is Captain John G. Walker, a nephew of Senator James W. Grimes, or Iowa. Secretary Borie and Admiral Porter sent her out to please Senator Grimes, though the midshipmen and men were very much wanted in the West India squadron, where vessels are without sufficient crews.

None but sailors were engaged in the conspiracy. The trial is to take place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard after the arrival of the Sabine.

The Cable Reports of the Mutiny.

The above despatch from the *Sun's* Washington correspondence is a partial corroboration of an Associated Press despatch which was sent from Paris on Monday, Aug. 29.

That despatch asserted that a desperate conspiracy had been discovered on the Sabine, then lying in the port of Cherbourg. It stated that some of the crew, to revenge themselves on the officers, attempted to set fire to the powder magazine, and to blow up the ship. It also averred that the conspirators had proceeded so far in their designs as to light a fuse communicating with the magazine. The plot was frustrated by a cabin boy, who discovered the burning fuse and put it out. An investigation was made, and the mutineers were arrested. The despatch further said that twenty-two sailors were implicated in the plot, and they were placed in irons. As printed in the *Sun*, the despatch concluded thus:—"Seven have been condemned to death, and *to be hanged* at the yardarm." The New York papers, receiving the same despatch, printed it:—"Seven men have been condemned to death, and *hanged* at the yardarm."

On Tuesday, August 30, the Navy Department at Washington telegraphed that no official information in reference to the mutiny and execution had been received The *Sun* promptly telegraphed to Paris, through the Associated Press, for further information, but received no reply on that day.

It was not until Wednesday, August 31, that the report was denied. On Thursday a Paris despatch was printed in all the papers, contradicting the whole story, in the following hazy despatch:—

PARIS, Aug. 31.—A note from the American Legation contradicts the report which prevailed here on Sunday, that a dangerous conspiracy had been discovered on board the frigate Sabine, and pronounces the story utterly without foundation.

We are not informed concerning to the author of this note from the American Legation. It was certainly not Minister Washburne, for he was in Germany. The despatch of August 29 asserted positively that a desperate conspiracy had been discovered, while the telegram of the 31st speaks of it as a report which prevailed in Paris on Sunday. We judge that the main points of the first despatch were true. The despatch was printed wrong in every journal but the *Sun*, which asserted that the men were "to be hanged," and not "were hanged."

The first despatch says that the crew wished to revenge themselves upon the officers. What the officers did to provoke this terrible revenge is unknown. As the vessel was on a pleasure excursion, it is possible that the cabins and other portions of the ship had been enlarged and refitted to give the officers plenty of room for enjoyment, as was the case on the Tallapoosa, the men being crowded to the wall for accommodations.

The records of the navy show that twenty-seven years have elapsed since a mutiny of any magnitude took place on board a United States vessel. In 1842 the United States brig Somers, Commander Mackenzie, sailed from New York with despatches for the coast of Africa. On the voyage home, and when near St. Thomas, it was discovered that Midshipman Spencer, a son of the then Secretary of War, with about twenty of the seamen, had formed a plan to seize the vessel and convert her into a pirate. Several arrests were made, an investigation was held, and the seamen and the midshipman were executed. The case caused a profound excitement at home, and a Court of Inquiry was organized, the commander was tried and his action justified. An attempt was subsequently made to indict him for murder, but the Judge charged the jury that it was not competent for a civil tribunal to take up a case pending before a Naval Court.

WILMINGTON.

A Democratic Dodge Knocked in the Head—The Result of the City Election.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening says:—

"The election of city officers passed off yesterday very quietly, but though there was but little excitement the result shows that a much larger vote was polled than was ever polled before at a city election. The total number of votes cast for Mayor reached 3779, or deducting the 169 votes of the new Ninth ward, 3601, against 2780 in 1868. This great increase is doubtless owing to the new law which gives any one qualified to vote at State elections the right to vote at city elections. As compared with the vote at the general election in 1868, in which the qualifications of voters was the same as in that of yesterday, the vote is a light one, for then, without the new Ninth ward, there were 4173 votes cast in the old five wards. The result yesterday proves Wilmington true to her old and well earned record as the only unflinchingly loyal city in any of the former slave States, as it results in the election of the Republican majority in the City Council, and "the Mayor and Council of Wilmington" are the city's representatives in the eyes of the law. The Democrats elect three city officers—President of Council, Treasurer and Assessor—the only fruit of the iniquitous 'Nine Wards Bill.'"

The following was the result of the election in detail:—

For Mayor.

Joshua S. Valentine, Rep	1910
Joshua Simms, Dem	1860
Valentine's majority	50

For President of Council.

William Canby, Rep	1822
William Bright, Dem	1952
Bright's majority	130

For City Treasurer.

Joseph L. Kilgore, Rep	1840
James McCabe, Dem	1936
McCabe's majority	96

For Assessor.

Washington Mason, Rep	1822
Lewis McCall, Dem	1955
McCall's majority	133

With regard to the ward elections, the *Commercial* says:—

"In the First ward Mr. Plunkett came within six votes of being elected a member of Council for two years, and we understand that he will contest his opponent's seat on the ground of the reception of illegal votes by the inspectors and irregularities in counting out.

"In the Third ward Mr. McManus, Republican, is elected for one year, a high compliment, considering that this is a strong Democratic ward.

"In the Ninth ward there was a close contest on Council, and Mr. Febiger, Republican, was elected for two years by a majority of 1, and Mr. Johnson, Democrat, for one year by a majority of 3. Mr. Febiger's majority was properly two, as a vote for 'C. Febeiger,' evidently intended for him, was not counted for him.

"The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth wards did their duty nobly, and swung into line with good Republican majorities, while the Fourth gave an unexpectedly large Democratic majority."

THE COAL-MINE HORROR.

Scenes and Incidents About the Avondale Pit—How the Miners Endeavored to Shut Off the Choke Damp and Gases—Awful Situation of the Dead.

From special reports sent from Avondale yesterday we extract the following:—

Within the Pit.

About 8 o'clock this morning the first door of the gangway was broken in and sixty bodies were found there. Their situation was awful; fathers lay stiff in death with arms about their sons. Some were kneeling, as though in prayer; strong men were hand in hand with their fellows. The pickaxes and shovels, which they had used in making an embankment to prevent the entrance of foul air, lay one side. It seemed, then, that they had fled a few steps, when in an agony they fell in one another's arms, suffocated by the deadly damp. In another chamber every man was without a shirt. They had stripped themselves of clothes to use them in filling up crevices and crannies. One man had pushed a part of his garment into an aperture, when a gust of the gas rushed through and strangled him to death. Wagon loads of coffins line the road, and litters filled with sheeted dead pass along the line every few minutes. As they are brought out of the tunnel an inquest is held, the dead are exposed for recognition, and when one is identified, the Justice calls out his name and home; his friends take the body and convey it to their house.

Already the dozen mules have caused an insufferable stench, having swollen and bursted. The men who go down to bring up the corpses have to pass these carcases in order to get at the dead; and the stench, together with the gas, which has not yet been pumped out, makes it difficult to bring them up. The solemnity of the place is not alone that which impresses the spectator.

The weeping women and londly-crying children strike the spectator with sadness; but the active rescuers, and the Provision Committee, and the police and hucksters, and the unemotional miners, make it painfully obvious that the present is a time for business, and not for mourning alone.

Forty-five have already been taken up. One of them showed signs of life. He was bleeding and moved. He was found with his face in the water, lying flat on the bottom of the mine. Efforts are being made to resuscitate him now.

The Scene at Night.

At dark the scene was a strange one. For many miles up and down this beautiful valley the glare of a thousand lights were seen. The vast quantities of burning coal at the breaker were covered with sheets of colored flame. Great brawny men worked silently and constantly, and often in tears. At intervals a mother's wail came in on the night air, as it did years ago when death once reigned in the valley of the Wyoming. Long lines of men guarded the hoisting rope on either side, while those at their posts attended to the duties assigned them. The volunteers were lowered by means of a machine worked by horse power. The hoisting apparatus is located on the elevated plane at the upper side of the breaker, and on the plane below is the mouth of the shaft. Here are lines of miners extending back some distance. When a descent is to be made, word is given to the men above, and the brakes are loosened. The order "Silence!" is given, and a thousand men stand motionless. At last the rope slackens, and then there is another pause, while the foreman looks at his watch. One, two, three minutes are passed, and still the silence continues. Nine minutes! "Up! up! boys!"—and away goes the horse with a man at his heels on the run. The rope runs slow, and the call for more speed is heard again and again. At last heads appear. "All right!" is heard, a rush is made, and in a minute the new comers fall fainting into the arms of their comrades. The prostrate forms are borne away to the open air, where they are fanned and rubbed until life is restored. It is a sickening sight, but the brave men who have spent their life beneath the ground utter not a word of complaint. The news of "things below" is given in a whisper, sent in shouts to the men above.

All day and all night weary hours passed by, but the workers did not stop a moment. You see a grim creature sitting on a log. His eyes are scarcely visible, and his long, coarse boots, and his canvas suit, close buttoned, made him look as though he had been on a spree for a week. He is an English miner, and he is one of the most experienced in the State. He has come many miles to rescue his brothers, and well does he do his work. I saw him, and wondered when I learned that he had been down the fatal shaft several times, and staid down longer than almost any other person.

Flocking to the Spot.

At Pitston station over two thousand persons lined the platform, all eager to get down to the scene of the great disaster—many from curiosity, others to learn the fate of relatives and friends. Few could find standing room, and the great majority were forced to find other modes of conveyance or wait for a later train. It was the same at West Pittston, Kingston, Wyoming, and Delaware. In all perhaps 150 persons were disappointed in not having room to ride on this train from Scranton. The women were especially numerous, and in many instances, when refused admission on the train, braved the risk of moving cars and crowded platforms to jump on board, with every prospect of instantly falling off. The country for miles around appeared to be occupied by one thought—the accident at Avondale. The mines, of course, were all stopped, and every miner seemed as if he felt it his especial duty to witness the sad and fearful calamity that befell so large a number of his class.

When the train reached Avondale an assemblage of about ten thousand already occupied the hillside in long lines, rising one above the other, and every eye gazing intently down upon the road leading to the mouth of the tunnel, out of which every fifteen minutes issued a dead body on a stretcher, borne between four men.

Just before each body was raised from the black and awful depths below a couple of miners invariably preceded it, faint and weary, leaning upon each other, and, with a lantern still lighted in front of their hats, were forwarded to the base of a big tree, where they lay down to rest and had restoratives given them to bring them back to strength and fuller consciousness. Every available space in the neighborhood of the tunnel entrance was thronged by men and women, the latter sitting like daughters of Jephtha, with features expressive of a deep and abiding sorrow.

Who are Censured.

Of course there is a deep-seated feeling among the mining population that in consulting their own pecuniary interests the owners of the mine showed an utter indifference to the lives of those in their employment. The sum of $2000 would have been sufficient to have sunk another shaft which would have permitted a means of escape to the men, and saved perhaps all of them and spared widespread grief and misery among hundreds of women and children.

Every house in the vicinity of the Avondale mines and for miles is widowed to-night, and none but the Almighty knows the anguish of this state of bereavement.

How the fire originated can never be truly told, for no one lives to tell. It is fair, however, to assume that a spark from the furnace in the bottom of the pit set fire to dry woodwork, which, when fanned by the strong current of ventilating air, gradually grew into a flame and burned fiercely up the shaft in quick time, igniting the breaker overhead, and destroying the engine houses.

The Volunteers.

The miners who went down the pit in pairs were all volunteers—strong, resolute men, with frames of great endurance—and, though well used to the atmosphere of mines and accustomed for years to work below the surface of the earth, braving and bearing well the noxious gases generated in coal mines, each one, nevertheless, on reappearing at the surface after an absence of twenty or twenty-five minutes, showed all the symptoms of the utmost physical prostration. In almost every instance it was necessary to apply restoratives, so great was the exhalation.

The Bodies.

The bodies all, as a general thing, present a horrible appearance, caused no doubt by black coal-dust, with which every face was thickly smeared; yet they did not seem to give much expression of pain in the faces of some, but rather a look of resignation to an inevitable fate, which gives to some features a calm and undisturbed appearance.

SECOND EDITION

THE MINING DISASTER.

Additional Details of the Fearful Catastrophe—A Careful Estimate of the Number of Miners Lost—150 in the Pit.

THE LATE WAR MINISTER.

Funeral of the Late Secretary Rawlins this Morning—Impressive Services at the War Department—The Funeral Procession.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Obsequies of the Late Secretary of War—Impressive Services—A Grand Funeral Pageant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The funeral of the late Secretary Rawlins will be the largest and most imposing since that of President Lincoln. The weather is very fine. The rain of yesterday has laid the dust, so that the streets were in splendid condition for marching. The display of military is larger and better than was expected. The citizens turned out in large numbers. Early this morning everything in the shape of a carriage had been engaged.

An Affecting Scene.

Shortly before 10 o'clock Mrs. Rawlins arrived at the War Department accompanied by her mother. She was taken, on the arm of General Sherman, to the room where her husband's remains lay, and an affecting scene ensued.

The Services.

At 10 o'clock the religious services were conducted at the War Department in the room where the catafalque stood. An impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Butler, of the Lutheran Church, after which Rev. Mr. Wilson, who baptized General Rawlins, delivered a brief address. Appropriate passages of Scripture were then read by Rev. B. Peyton Brown, and the exercises concluded with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hamilton. The procession was very long, and was an hour in passing any given point. The order of procession was as follows:—

The Funeral Cortege.

Funeral escort in column of march.
Battalion of foot artillery.
Battalion of marines.
Squadron of cavalry.
Battery of light artillery.
Brevet Major-General Barry, commander of the escort and Staff.
Volunteer corps under arms.
Officers of militia and volunteers in uniform.
Officers of the Marine Corps, Navy, and Army in uniform and side arms.
The General of the Army and Staff.
The officiating clergy.
The Surgeon-General of the Army and physicians to the deceased.

Pall-Bearers.

Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Myer, Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, Brevet Major-General A. A. Humphreys, Commodore Melancthon Smith, Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Brevet Major-General A. B. Eaton, Brevet Major-General B. C. Meigs, General Giles A. Smith.

HEARSE

Brevet Major-General John E. Smith, Brevet Major-General R. B. Marcy, Brigadier-General Jacob Zeilin, Brevet Major-General B. W. Brice, Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard, Brevet Major-General J. K. Barnes, Brevet Major-General Joseph Holt.
The Mayor of Washington.
The family and personal friends of deceased.
The President of the United States.
The Cabinet Ministers.
Members of the Diplomatic Corps.
The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and officers.
Senators and officers of the Senate.
Members of the House of Representatives and its Officers.
The United States Marshal of the District of Columbia and Assistants.
Judges of the Court of Claims and of the District of Columbia, with the Members of the Bar and Officers of the Courts.
The Judiciary of the several States and Territories.
The Assistant Secretaries of State, Treasury, and the Interior.
The Assistant Postmasters-General and the Assistant Attorneys-General.
The Comptroller of the Treasury, Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitors of the Departments.
Commissioners of the Land Office, Pensions, Indian Affairs, and Patents.
Officers of the Smithsonian Institute.
Chief Clerk and the Clerks of the War Department.
The Clerks, etc., of the several Departments, preceded by their respective Chief Clerks, and all other civil officers of the Government.
Survivors of the War of 1812.
Corporate authorities of Washington, Georgetown, and other cities.
The clergy of the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Labor Reform Party.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The State Central Committee of the Labor Reform Party of Massachusetts, at their meeting to-day, voted to call a political State convention at Mechanic's Hall, Worcester, on Tuesday, September 28, to nominate a State labor ticket.

The Storm at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—A fearful storm of wind and rain burst upon Boston and its vicinity late this afternoon, prostrating telegraph wires and chimneys, and causing other damage.

The steeple of the Hanover Street Church was blown down, and the roof of the Coliseum shattered.

No loss of life is reported here up to 8:30 P. M., when the storm seems to be subsiding.

More Liquor Seizures.

State Constable Priest recently seized a quantity of liquor on its way to Marlboro, and an express messenger named Caleb E. Bates, in whose charge the liquor was found, was arrested to-day. The case came before Justice Sleeper, of Natick, who fined Bates $20 and costs. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

No Clemency.

The application for the pardon of Daniel S. Carter was unanimously refused by the Committee of Pardons. He was imprisoned for assault and battery.

United States Fortifications.

It is reported that the Government is negotiating for the purchase of Long Island, at the head of Boston harbor, for the purpose of erecting a strong fortification on that point.

Court Proceedings.

The trial of Eben T. Smith, master, and David M. Carter, mate of the schooner L. T. Knight, charged with wilfully casting away that vessel, commenced to-day before U. S. Commissioner Hallett.

Railroading Affairs.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Marine Railroad at Lawrence to-day re-elected the old officers, and voted to authorize the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth to increase the capital stock and fully equip itself as a first-class railroad.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

The Avondale Mine Disaster—Latest Particulars—Ninety Bodies Found—An Estimate of the Number Suffocated.

SCRANTON, Sept. 9.—A careful estimate of the number of persons in the Avondale mine has been made, and it is not thought that there were 150 at the outside, instead of 200 as first reported. At the latest accounts 90 bodies had been rescued.

Up to 9:47 P. M. last night 75 bodies, all that could be then found, had been brought up.

At 10:30 P. M. a party returned after exploring five breasts and finding nothing.

Dr. Ricord, of Plymouth, has arrived, to be ready to resuscitate the men going down, if more foul air be encountered.

Finding More Bodies.

11:20 P. M.—A party just up reports two more bodies found.

12, Midnight.—Thirteen more bodies found.

12:45 A. M.—Another lot of bodies, not yet counted, have been found. The air is still so bad as to prevent more than a few minutes' stay in the mine.

1:30 A. M.—Eighty-two bodies are now up and 8 more have been found.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The San Francisco Election Returns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The recount of the election returns of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth wards disclose discrepancies in all, and exhibit gains for Selby, the Independent candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Koopmanschap

left to-day overland for New York. He contemplates a tour of the Southern States prior to his departure for China to fulfil his object of forwarding Chinese emigration to the cotton States by way of San Francisco.

Pacific Railway Commissioners.

The Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad met to-day in Sacramento. General Walbridge was elected President and General Comstock Secretary.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Murder of a Colored Man by a Young Blood.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9.—A shooting scrape occurred in this city yesterday, on Preston street, in which a negro man, named Height, was shot and almost instantly killed by a young white man named William W. Taylor. No cause is assigned for the shooting. Taylor is highly connected here. His father was formerly one of our principal bankers. About a year ago he shot a conductor on the street cars and severely wounded him.

FROM NEW YORK.

Respect to the Memory of the Late Secretary.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Federal Courts and offices are all closed to-day, except for absolutely necessary business, in consequence of the funeral of Secretary Rawlins. The shipping and public and private buildings show flags at half mast.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Stocks irregular. Money sharp at 7 per cent. Gold, 135¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 121½; do. 1864, do., 120½; do. 1865, do., 120⅝; do. do. new, 120½; do. 1867, 119½; do. 1868, 119¼; 10-40s, 110¼; Virginia sixes, new, 58; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Co., 55½; Cumberland preferred, 31⅜; New York Central, 205½; Erie, 34⅝; Reading, 96⅜; Hudson River, 184½; Michigan Central, 128½; Michigan Southern, 102½; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 110; Chicago and Rock Island, 112⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187½; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅛.

The Sabine Mutiny.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, in a special despatch, says it has leaked out at the Navy Department that the reported mutiny on board the Sabine at Cherbourg was true, but that the executions reported were false. The Sabine has been ordered home on account of this mutinous conspiracy among her crew. Three witnesses were sent home by another vessel to avoid being tampered with, and have arrived at Boston. None but sailors were engaged in the conspiracy. The trial is to take place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard after the arrival of the Sabine.

Railroad Collision.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 9.—The passenger train coming west on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collided with an extra engine last night near Cambridge, killing James Guthrie, freight conductor, and two other persons were fatally injured.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	205¼	Pacific M. S.	78¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	35	Western Union Tele.	37
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¼	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	77
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	101½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	86¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	109¾	Adams Express.	55¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	80½	Wells, Fargo.	18
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89½	United State.	62
Chi. and R. I. R.	111¾	Gold.	135½
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	87	Market steady.	

Destruction of a Devonshire Village.

From the Liverpool Courier.

A serious calamity has befallen the Devonshire village of Chawleigh, which has been almost destroyed by fire. Chawleigh is in the hundred of North Tawton, about two miles to the southeast of Chulmleigh. It is situated on the river Dart, and is not far from the Eggesford station of the North Devon Railway. The principal land-owners in the neighborhood are Lord Portsmouth and Sir George Stuckley, Baronet, the Earl being lord of the manor, and the population numbers about 150, the population of the entire parish being about 800. The houses were nearly all thatched, and to this fact is due the extent of the fire, the excessive heat of the sun's rays during the past week having rendered the roofs very combustible. The fire broke out on Thursday, August 26, and there being no water obtainable, the flames spread rapidly till the greater part of the dwellings were destroyed and nearly the whole of the villagers left houseless. The fire was caused through some children playing with matches in one of the houses. When the flames broke out the inhabitants of the village became panic-stricken, and as a result lost nearly all their property. There is an ancient church dedicated to St. James in the village, and as our correspondent makes no mention of it, it is to be hoped it escaped destruction. The Independents and Bible Christians have also places of worship in the parish, and they have also probably escaped.

—The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* further explains that its "idea" is that the principles of the Democratic party, rightly understood, however old, are as sound as ever; but, to make the party instinct with life and energy, it must apply those principles to the living, practical questions of the hour, "not clinging to old issues or hugging dead idols."

—A general order has been promulgated at Montreal, announcing that in obedience to her Majesty's command Lieutenant H. R. H. Prince Arthur will shortly join the Battalion of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade at Montreal, and adding that the Lieutenant-General commanding "has much satisfaction in thus notifying to the troops under his command, that a member of the royal family is about to serve with them in Canada."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Sept. 9, 1869.

The Money market to-day is rather close, which is due as much to the activity in loans as to the shortness of the supply. The demand for call loans on speculative account is unusually light, owing to the absence of all activity in the Stock market. This enables the banks to expand their time loans in favor of business borrowers and adds to the activity of the regular market. In these transactions, however, the securities are closely scrutinized and limited to short time as far as practicable.

The rates current on call are 7@8 per cent., and discounts range from 10@12 per cent. for prime business acceptances.

Gold to-day is very unsteady. The opening sales were made at 135⅞, and is quoted on Third street at noon at 135⅛, a decline of ⅝.

Government loans are inactive and prices are irregular, but the tendency to-day is decidedly for an advance. At noon 1881s are selling at 121⅜@122 and 1862s at the same.

The Stock market was dull at about yesterday's quotations. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 93¼. City 6s were steady at 101⅜@101½ for the new and 97 for the old issues.

Reading Railroad was quiet but stronger, selling at 48¾@48⅞. Pennsylvania Railroad sold in lots at 57½, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56. 121 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 42 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 38 for Minehill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 38 for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and 48¾ for North Central Railroad.

Canal shares were inactive. 30½ was offered for Lehigh Navigation and 17 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

In Coal stocks the only transaction was in St. Nicholas at 9¾.

Philadelphia Bank sold at 161.

Passenger Railway shares were without improvement. 17½ was offered for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 12 for Hestonville.

—The Kansas Pacific Railroad has now 437 miles in operation, and it will reach Denver in 215 miles more. Then it will bring the East in communication with the metropolis of the Rocky Mountains, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, standing where only a few hovels stood ten years ago. Not until then will be seized what President Grant, in his inaugural, so happily called "the strong box whose treasure would pay the national debt," and this railroad will be the master key to open it. The great growth of Kansas and the rapid development of Colorado have already added largely to the wealth of the country and the prosperity of the Rocky Mountain regions. The owners of the road offer to pay 7 per cent. interest in gold for a loan of six and a half millions of dollars; and now, when the Secretary of the Treasury is endeavoring to buy Governments, in order to pay the national debt, our friends should change their investments from 5 and 6 per cent. Government bonds into 7 per cent. gold-bearing bonds, which possess better elements of security than any loan upon the market. The agents for this loan are the bankers, M. K. Jesup & Co and Dabney, Morgan & Co., of New York city, and from them may be obtained pamphlets, maps, and circulars on the subject.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$9000 Pa Cp 5s	93¼	500 sh Reading RR	48·31
$700 City 6s, New	101⅜	100 do	2d. 48⅜
$1000 do.	101⅜	400 do	c. 48⅜
$2000 Leh V R n bs.		500 do	s10. 48⅜
Cp.	94	600 do	is. 48⅜
$2000 Elmira R bds.	89	200 do	s60. 48⅜
$500 Leh Gold l	98⅛	100 do	c. 48⅛
2 sh Phil Bk	c.161	23 sh Leh Val R	is. 56
364 sh Penna R	is. 57⅛	40 do	b3. 56
20 sh Union Bank	58		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅜@121⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅜@122; do., 1864, 120⅜@120⅝; do., Nov., 1865, 120⅛@120¾; do., July, 1865, 119⅜@119¾; do. 1867, 119⅜@119⅝; do., 1868, 119⅜@119⅝; 10-40s, 110¼@111; United States 6s, 109½@110. Gold, 135.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅜@121; do. 1862, 121⅜@121⅝; do. 1864, 120⅛@120⅜; do. 1865, 120⅛@120⅜; do. 1865, new, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1867, new do, 119⅜@119⅝; do. 1868, 119⅜@119⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110¾@111; U. S. 90 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109½@110; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 135@135⅛; Silver, 130@132.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	10·55 A. M.	135⅛
10·20 "	135	10·57 "	135⅛
10·30 "	134⅞	11·55 "	135⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9.—The Flour market is quiet, there being little demand except from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of extra families, which are in moderate supply. Sales of 900 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extras at $5·75@6·25; Northwestern extra family at $6·75@7·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7·25; Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50, and fancy brands at $8@10—according to quality. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at $6·37½@6·50.

The Wheat market is dull at the decline noted yesterday, with liberal offerings. Sales of 4000 bushels good and prime Western red at $1·50@1·51. Rye is steady at $1·15 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is inactive and prices favor buyers; sales of 1500 bushels yellow at $1·18@1·20, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1·14@1·16. Oats are in moderate demand, and 3000 bushels Delaware and Pennsylvania sold at 58@62c.

Bark.—No. 1 Quercitron is held at $35 ₱ ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is quiet at $7·50@8·50 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy is firmer and 500 bushels sold at $4·50@4·62½. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·50@2·55.

Whisky is quoted at $1·15@1·18 ₱ gallon for wood and iron-bound Western.

—Surgeons, on Monday, removed from the thigh of Captain Henry C. Morgan, of Waterford, late of Company G, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, a ball, which he received at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Arrived, steamship Europa, from Glasgow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Arrived, ship W. J. Parks, from Boston. Cleared, barque Pepin, for Hong Kong, with 4250 bbls. flour. Sailed, ship David Crockett, for Liverpool, with 43,000 sacks of wheat; ship Swallow, for Liverpool, with 33,000 sacks of wheat.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....64 | 11 A. M.....72 | 2 P. M.....77

CL

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MORE REFORM.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If it be true, as some of the official bulletins would have us believe, that his Majesty of France has been subject of late to nothing physically worse than a very encouraging kind of rheumatism, then we presume the most serious of the imperial afflictions are moral and political. The Emperor may not be indeed the abject victim of a disease baffling to the science of medicine, but it is probable that he is more or less subject to an infirmity well known in politics, and is sick of reform. A robust Emperor would not have an insuperable task in recovering from the symptoms now displayed in the body politic of France, always supposing that empire itself is not a disease of such a character as to be incurable by reform. It is possible that his Majesty will survive the latest symptoms of progress, but who and what, finally, are to cure the malady known as empire? Who shall prescribe at last for the Emperor, seeing that his disease is France's health, and that so many Frenchmen are interested in keeping his Majesty under the weather?

The Emperor is about to take up his bed and walk to Paris, if the gossips say truly; but really his disease is only beginning again. The other day he signed decrees, and received his Senate's exhibit of the passage of the plan of reform which he marked out several months ago. All this looks like business and health, and to the gentlemen of the bedchamber his Majesty may seem good for ten years yet. Nevertheless, the high priest of Napoleonism cannot escape the disease, whereof the Senatus Consultum, the Councils-General, and Prince Napoleon are symptoms. It is a right excellent malady, and though it be poison to imperialism it may be meat to France. The consumption of the empire has begun with reform and concession, and it is to be seen whether it must die a speedy or a lingering death.

The passage of the Senatus Consultum, almost exactly as the Emperor sketched it in the first instance, was a foregone conclusion, and adds nothing to our news. We have no trouble in agreeing with the commission charged with its report, that the initiative in law-making, the right to amend and interpellate, and to propose orders of the day, the publicity of debate, the consideration of the budget in detail, and the principle of ministerial responsibility so far as it may go, are considerable changes. But France, once taught what it is to be fed with the bread of liberty, is not willing to break its fast upon anything short of a meal. The Emperor's concessions were no doubt generous alms in the eyes of those who conceive that the French are more apt to be beggars than choosers. But here again is unsatisfied France, with a prince at its front, clamoring for more, and now the Councils-General add their voices to the demand which has gone up out of the late elections. Over and above the Emperor's programme, some of the Councils appear disposed to ask rights for themselves. That of Dijon has entertained a motion for public sittings, for the right of the Councils to express themselves on every important public topic, for the election by ballot of local administrative commissions to serve during three years, and for the disqualification of imperial office-holders to sit as members of Councils. In another Council a motion has been made for municipal independence, for the reform of the conscriptions, and for the revision of the press laws. Although we see it officially denied that any considerable movement has been made in these department councils in the way of new reform, the facts recorded are sufficiently indicative. Prince Napoleon sounded a timely note in his late speech, which, whether it were or not an imperial feeler, has found the great French instrument rather loudly in tune. The illness of the Emperor, equally with the utterance of the Prince, makes sharp the significance of the hour to France, and we may now look for further progress in the direction of the municipalities and prefectures in the same expectation with which we viewed the results of the late elections. A new Ministry with Prince Napoleon at its head, as the London *Times* suggests, seems not so probable as plausible; but municipal self-government is evidently a fixed feature of the new Reform bill, and the empire liberalized is France becoming republicanized.

"THE WORLD" AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

From the N. Y. World.

We are disinclined to give further prominence to the negro suffrage issue, and have forborne to make any rejoinder to recent articles in the *Tribune* and the *Times* assailing our position on that subject. In spite of the Democratic party, the negro suffrage question is forced into the State canvass this fall. We briefly called attention to this fact in a recent article, expressing the opinion that the Democrats will unanimously vote against that provision of the new State Constitution which proposes to confer universal suffrage on our negroes. Vote on this question we must, one way or the other; and as the Democratic party have never desired negro suffrage, in this State or elsewhere, it is right that their votes (since the question cannot be blinked) should express their real sentiments and preference.

If the Republican party had not compelled us to meet the question, we would gladly have ignored it. The *World's* allusion to it was not gratuitous, because the issue is forced into the canvass by the Republican majority of the Constitutional Convention who insisted on such a provision, and by the Republican majority of the last Legislature who submitted it to the vote of our citizens in the approaching election.

We do not know that we should have given further space to the subject if a Republican journal in the western part of the State had not aspersed our consistency, and therefore our sincerity, on this vexed question of negro suffrage. Our traducer is the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, from which we make this extract:—

"It is hardly a month since the columns of the *World* contained such utterances as the above; and yet in its issue of Tuesday it suddenly doubled on its own track, and openly announced that the ancient issues of the party would be revived in the approaching State canvass. Negro suffrage in this State and the fifteenth amendment are to be fought against as revived issues. Even in advance of the convention of its party, the *World* inserts those two planks in the platform, and sounds the old bugle-call for the party to rally around them. They are the only issues which it mentions.

"The marked contrast which this presents with its utterances for a year past, and up to the first of August, is noteworthy, especially when we remember that its present expressions of policy are entirely voluntary and gratuitous. There is nothing to demand so sudden a stultification, not even an indication that any respectable portion of its party intended to bring up those issues. The *World* has made a wanton exhibition of its insincerity, and has forfeited all claims to the respect of the conscientious portion of its party. Either it was false in 1868, or it is false now. The dilemma is one from which it cannot escape."

What precedes this extract is a perversion of the course of the *World* in June, 1868, when we had a series of earnest articles advising the delegates to the Democratic National Convention to say nothing in the platform about negro suffrage in the Southern States. The reasons for this advice were presented at some length and fortified by many illustrations; but the main position of the *World* was, that the platform had better be silent on the negro suffrage then newly forced upon the South, because, owing to the great Republican majority in the Senate and the long terms of the Senators, the Democratic party was powerless to change it. The whole reasoning of the *World* assumed that it was desirable to reverse the odious experiment if it were possible; that it was inexpedient to attempt it only because the endeavor would be abortive.

The chief pivot on which our arguments turned on that occasion was the cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party, that the regulation of the suffrage belongs to the States, and not to the Federal Government. Before negro suffrage existed in the Southern States, adherence to this principle would have prevented its introduction; but after it had been introduced, it equally forbade the interference of the Federal Government for its removal. In the state of affairs then existing, we could neither ward off the evil nor redress it; it was too late to assert the doctrine of Federal non-interference for a preventive purpose, and impossible to so change the political complexion of the Senate as to leave the Southern States free to remedy the evil for themselves. We therefore advised acquiescence in an odious and abominable system, on the ground of sheer necessity; thinking that, since the Southern negroes were certain to vote, it was wiser not to interpose obstacles to their voting on our side.

A public journal must be stupidly obtuse or thoroughly dishonest to charge us with inconsistency and insincerity because we are still willing to prevent negro suffrage when it can be prevented, though we counselled acquiescence in it in the Southern States on the ground that there was no practical remedy. As if a farmer were compelled, in consistency, to set fire to his house, because incendiaries had got ahead of him, and made it impossible to save his burning barn.

Negro suffrage cannot be prevented in the Southern States; and even those States which stood out in the most persistent opposition to it, have at last concluded to acquiesce in the inevitable. But negro suffrage in the State of New York is *not* inevitable, and is certain to be defeated. If, unfortunately, we should prove to be mistaken in this opinion, we shall quietly accept the result, and forbear further opposition when opposition shall have become manifestly futile. Our position now is precisely what it was in June, 1868, when, in one of our articles on this subject, we said:—

"Had our New York Constitutional Convention, last year, completed the draft of a constitution and submitted the question of negro suffrage to the people, the Democratic party of this State would have opposed it with all their might. But if, in spite of all we could do against it, it had been adopted, we should probably have regarded the question as settled, and have made no attempt to reverse the decision."

To acquiesce in negro suffrage when we must, and defeat it when we can, has been the uniform counsel of the *World* to the Democratic party, through all the stages of this tedious and now nearly obsolete controversy. We expect to defeat it in New York as a State regulation, and if the fifteenth amendment should fail, as we confidently believe it will, the regulation of the suffrage will remain with the States, and cease to be a Federal question. We congratulate the Democrats of this State that the negro question will this fall be presented as an issue in our elections for the last time. The tears all lie in an onion that will be shed at its burial.

THE WELL-SPRING OF MORMONISM.

From the N. Y. Times.

Not very long ago Mr. Hepworth Dixon wrote a book to prove that the morals of the American people were falling into a sad condition, and in support of his statement he referred to the existence among us of Mormons and one or two other eccentric sects. His object being to produce a "sensation," without much regard to other considerations, he neglected to inquire where the Mormons originally came from. We believe his attention has since been called to the fact that England and Wales constitute the great recruiting-ground of Mormondom. Future writers who follow in Mr. Dixon's steps will do well to make a note of facts ignored by the author of "Spiritual Wives." On Monday, for instance, 429 Mormons arrived at this port. About half of them are women, and there are also many children. They appeared to be under the impression that it is only a wicked invention which includes the practice of polygamy among the articles of Mormon faith. This faith is very carefully nurtured by Mormon agents abroad—in most of their sermons and public addresses they assert that a man is not allowed to take more than one wife. They would never entice so many honest women to Utah but for this pretext. But the point we wish to impress upon Mr. Dixon and his imitators is this:—Nearly all the 429 emigrants who came bound for Utah this week, were gathered from various parts of England and Wales. Wales is a stronghold of Mormonism. The Mormons emigrate to Utah because hitherto they have found greater seclusion and cheaper land there than England could afford them. Why not, then, treat Mormonism as a blot upon English morals? Why make America responsible for it? There are more Mormon meeting-houses in Wales and England than could be found in all the United States. But if Mr. Dixon had written a "spicy" book about his own countrymen they would have been able to detect his exaggerations. He pitched the scene 4500 miles or so away from England, and his romance is taken as a sort of new revelation. In the face of facts like that just mentioned, it may be doubted whether any respectable writer will repeat Mr. Dixon's daring experiment.

GOLD GAMBLING.

From the N. Y. Herald.

To the outside world, unacquainted with the mysteries of gold gambling in Wall street or Broad street, the rise in the price of gold within three weeks from 131¾ to 137¾ must be very puzzling. They naturally look for some cause, some extraordinary drain of gold from the country, some heavy balance of trade against us, a general failure of crops, or something else, and are astonished to find none. Indeed, at the very time when the premium on gold might be expected to fall considerably, in consequence of the small balance of trade against the country and the abundant crops now coming in, it has gone up over six per cent. It was supposed a few weeks ago that the premium would be down by this time to twenty-five, and there is no commercial, financial, nor any other good reason why it should not have fallen to that or lower. The crops generally are abundant, as was said, and from the cotton crop alone there will be realized a surplus of two hundred millions or more of gold. This product for the present year alone is worth nearly four years' yield of the gold mines. Then our mines produce steadily and yearly a large amount of the precious metals. The winter season is the time when we get out of debt to foreign countries for importations, and we are now approaching that happy condition. If the premium goes up in summer, when we are getting in debt, there might be some reason for it, but certainly there is none at the present time. On the contrary, it ought to go down to a low figure. The rise and fall of gold has nothing to do with the condition of the country. All the fluctuations are the result of gambling by a few individual capitalists or stockjobbing firms. Yet the whole amount of gold held by these, and through which they influence the market, is not more than a few millions. A small margin is all that is used for sales of millions upon millions. Such bogus transactions would not be tolerated in any other business. All are done on paper or by credit, with or without the smallest sort of margin in gold, between a few individuals. Is it not absurd that such operations should regulate the market value of gold, and, as a conquence, of other things as well?

But the question arises here, How are these bulls and bears in gold to be killed off? How is their gambling to be stopped? It is difficult to reach the evil, if not impossible, by proscriptive legislation or by taxing their operations. Perhaps the Government may have to find a remedy in some other way. The question may arise as to the necessity of demonetizing the precious metals and of making a uniform paper money currency. There is no doubt that our present mixed currency, and the demand of the Government for gold duties on importations, are the indirect cause of gold gambling. If gold were not in demand for the payment of duties, and we were to have a uniform legal-tender currency used as money for all purposes, the gold operations of Wall street would cease. It will be difficult to reach specie payments, however much gold there may be in the country, so long as these gamblers have control of the market, and, therefore, it may become a question whether the Government should not, for a time at least, demonetize gold and make a uniform legal-tender currency as the only money of the country.

THE HABITUAL CRIMINALS ACT AT WORK.

From the London Saturday Review.

The Habitual Criminals act is fairly in operation. Some of its provisions have been put in force during the past week. Several men have been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor, for periods exceeding two months, as a punishment for assaulting the police. It is this principle of the new act the enforcement of which will become known sooner, and make a wider impression, than any other. The "roughs" of the metropolis have so long been accustomed to pummel and kick the police that the application of the longer sentences will produce the same effect which a chiffney bit produces on a vicious three-year-old. Some of their kind it will entirely subdue; others it will irate to madness. In some districts the new law will produce profound quiet; in others, angry and vindictive reprisals. But the provision for punishing these assaults on the police, though an important, is not the most important, part of the new act. The distinctive characteristic of the act is that it has swept away one of the most time-honored prejudices of English criminal law. How often have not we all heard the effective appeal to the jury and the audience which vibrated in the words, "Every Englishman is innocent until he is proved guilty!" How often has the most practised criminal—the prisoner of eight or ten previous convictions—been covered by the shield of this principle, not only from every proof of former guilt, but from every hint at it! He might have come out of prison for the tenth time; but the most indirect allusion to his former life would have been denounced, not only as unfair, but as illegal. And how much of the roaming, roving, aggressive crime of the day do we not owe to the liberal spirit in which this principle was interpreted and carried out! Now, however, there is an end to the excessive latitude both of its construction and of its influence. The man who has been the subject of previous convictions will no longer profit by the studied reticence of the criminal law in his behalf. Part of his sentence, when he is found guilty, will be that he remain under the observation of the police for seven years. During these seven years it will not be sufficient for him to escape detection; he must also avoid suspicion. If after a second conviction such a man be suspected by any police officer of getting his livelihood by dishonest means, then the onus will lie upon him of rebutting this suspicion. If he fail to show that he is earning an honest livelihood, he will then be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labor. The same punishment will hang over him if he be found lurking or loitering about premises with the evident intention of committing, or aiding in the commission of, certain crimes.

This is so great a novelty in our criminal procedure that it is not to be wondered at if many people have not yet become reconciled to it. And it is one which requires a very urgent necessity to justify it. Severe as the new law is, we yet believe it to be fully justified by the condition of things which provoked it. When the old principle to which we have referred was first broached, the crimes of modern culprits were only accidental, not a trade. For the highwayman and the armed robber there was speedy and summary punishment beyond the scope of actual law. The class of offenses now brought under the severer cognizance of law is the slow growth of wealth, trade, and civilization. It was only when commerce and wealth had greatly increased that they offered, or seemed to offer, an adequate compensation for the labors of a life devoted to their plunder. Robbery of various kinds became a profession only when its professional gains balanced its dangers and privations. The profession existed a long time, while its professors still were regarded only in their individual, and not in their corporate, capacity. It is only after more than a century's experience of the strength and vitality which numbers, combination, and training give to systematic lawlessness, that we begin to view them in their real character. And it was high time that such a change should take place. When men passed three-fourths of their lives in undergoing and qualifying for imprisonment, there was a humorous but mischievous irony in persistently treating them, after every new conviction, as casual backsliders from the path of virtue. The rogue was equipped by the law with the armor of an honest man to fight against society. He was as much an enemy as a pirate, a freebooter, a levier of black mail. But, though everybody else knew this, the judges and the jury were not allowed to know it, except under restrictions which would be unintelligible to continental tribunals. In recognizing his real character, society only uses the most obvious means of self-defense. It simply deprives him of a privilege which he never should have possessed, and which he used to the injury of all about him. He is now to be watched, as a dangerous beast is watched, and to be imprisoned if caught attempting mischief. It must be a very distorted philanthropy, or a very muddled notion of constitutional rights, which can see in these provisions any danger to the liberty of the subject or any damage to the character of honest men.

Two other provisions of the act are very important, and are essential to its operation. One relates to lodging-houses in which thieves are harbored. The other, to the receivers of stolen goods. It is obvious that men who live by theft must have auxiliaries and confidants. Money and jewels are useless to the most dexterous thief, unless he has some one to whom he can entrust his booty, and some one to whom he can sell it. His lodging-house keeper is the guardian of his person and his plunder; the receiver is the capitalist, who furnishes the reward for past, and the incentive for future, pillage. If there were no one to purchase stolen property, there would be no thieves. The vocation would die of pure inanition. Nothing perhaps so clearly exemplifies the slowness of the British intellect as the length of time it required to master so simple an idea. The trade was obviously a most lucrative one. A thief, worried by fears of detection, carrying with him the evidence of his guilt, was not likely to haggle about the price of his booty, even when he knew its value; and a man who was able to give ready money for it, and would hold his tongue, might easily get it for a sixth or a tenth of what it was worth. It was impossible not to find tradesmen whom prizes of this kind would tempt to a systematic collusion with larceny and burglary. Accordingly, a trade grew up which numbered in its ranks many persons who passed for respectable in the world's opinion, and whose seeming respectability was guaranteed by the then state of the law. There was many a pawnbroker who had his decent suburban villa, who discharged the duties of citizen, ratepayer, and vestryman to the satisfaction of his neighbors, but who was more than suspected by the police of habitually purchasing stolen goods. The reverence formerly paid to these whited sepulchres is dissipated by the new Act, which extends the consequences of a second conviction to receivers no less than to thieves, and enables a police officer to enter any premises in which he believes stolen goods to be concealed. It also imposes a penalty of ten pounds on the lodging-house keeper who knowingly harbors thieves, together with a deprivation of license when the landlord also keeps a tavern or beer-house.

Thus, it will be seen, the act cures grave omissions of our criminal procedure, and gives new securities to life and property. At the same time it must be admitted that it confers great powers on the police—powers which, in the opinion of some persons, are unconstitutional and dangerous. It is quite possible, as they argue, that a man may be twice convicted of robbery or violence and yet may not justly come within the definition of an "habitual criminal." In such a case, they contend, it is unfair to subject him to the supervision of the police. We cannot see the force of this reasoning. A man who, despite two convictions, determines to be honest and to redeem his character, will be encouraged rather than discouraged by the consciousness that he has constant witnesses of his desire and efforts to reform. If he is sincere, he will find, not an enemy, but a friend, in every intelligent and right-minded officer of the force. And he will also find in the force a strong protection against the attempts of his former mates to seduce him back into the paths of crime. Moreover, it must be remembered that the vigilance of the police will be mainly directed to watching, not the subjects of two, but those of five, ten, or twenty previous convictions. Nor should it be forgotten that a man of generally good character, who has drifted into crime, is not wholly dependent on his treatment by the police for his future career. Such a man will be aided, not only by the good opinion of his friends and neighbors, but also by the seasonable sympathies of that excellent association which has done so much to dispel despair from the mind of the reformed convict, and will now, we doubt not, redouble its endeavors to facilitate his return to an honest and respectable life.

Of course this act may be abused by stupid or wicked and malignant policemen. Of course it is possible that a spiteful policeman may worry a repentant criminal back into crime. But the possibility is minute; and it may be rendered infinitesimal. The remedy for the apprehended evil is to be found in the characters of the inspectors. No man will be subjected to such cruel persecution who lives in a district which is under the guardianship of an honest and sensible inspector. And if ever the time comes when Colonel Henderson can have his pick of men of character and intelligence wherewith to fill the ranks of the London constabulary, it will be his duty to select only such as may be presumed to be incapable of meanness and cruelty; as it will now be his duty to purge the police at once of men proved to have abused their powers for the gratification of cruel, sordid, and vindictive feelings. But the qualifications of a good policeman, and the training necessary to ensure them, are subjects worthy of separate consideration.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
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THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
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CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
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CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
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For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
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ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
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On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	130,800·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	26,625·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·000
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,100,000 Par. Cost, $1,093,604·26.	Market value, $1,130,525·25
Real Estate	26,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	332,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $8156. Estimated value	1,213·0
Cash in bank $116,157·78	
Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
	$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James G. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
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Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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Provident Life and Trust Co.
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OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
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ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
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POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $§§§,279·23

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
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INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 3§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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ESTABLISHED 1803.
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(FRENCH LLOYDS),
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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Causes of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOXES, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

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Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S PLASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
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TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Some days since, John Corlies was arrested in this city on information received from a woman then in custody, on the charge of dealing in counterfeit bank notes. A hearing was fixed for the day following the arrest, but at the request of the defendant, who represented himself to be in the secret service of the Treasury Department and engaged in the detection of counterfeiters, a postponement of the investigation was agreed to by Assistant District Attorney Valentine until yesterday, when before United States Commissioner Hibler, the testimony was heard, and the accused held to answer.

—A large meeting of firemen was held last evening at the Schuylkill Hose house, to make arrangements for the reception of the Northern Liberty Hose Company on Saturday evening, on their return from Williamsport, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls. The committee on arrangements reported the following route:—Form on Walnut street, right resting on Front, march up Walnut to Tenth, down Tenth to Locust, out Locust to Broad, up Broad to Arch, down Arch to Fifth, up Fifth to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Front, down Front to Laurel, down Laurel to New Market, down New Market to the Liberty Hose house.

—Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather yesterday, more than six thousand persons were assembled within and without the enclosure at Seventeenth and Columbia avenue to witness the first grand match this season between the Athletics of this city, and the Mutuals of New York. The game was a finely-contested one, and the batting very superior. The following is the score:—

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	B.	ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	B.
Hatfield, 3d b	2	5	3	Reach, 2d b	4	3	
E. Mills, 1st b	3	3	4	McBride, s. s	2	5	
Flanley, 2d b	2	4	5	Cuthbert, l. f	4	4	3
C. Mills, c	4	1	1	Fisler, 1st b	5	4	4
Swandell, l. f	5	2	2	Sensenderfer, c. f	4	5	4
Eggler, c. f	5	1	0	McMullen, p	2	6	5
McMahon, r. f	2	4	5	Foran, 3d b	2	7	6
Carleton, s. s	3	3	2	Radcliffe, c	1	6	7
Walters, p	1	5	5	Berry, r. f	3	5	3
Total	27	28	27	Total	27	45	45

INNINGS.

CLUBS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mutual	10	4	4	0	5	0	2	1	1—28
Athletic	0	3	4	3	12	2	8	4	9—45

—The second days' racing at Point Breeze drew a very large number of persons, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings Considering the unfavorable state of the weather and the consequent heavy track, the time made was very good. Pool selling was very lively, and some heavy bets were made.

The second race for a purse of $2000, between the grey gelding Surprise, bay gelding N. B. Palmer, brown stallion Membrino Prince, bay mare Fanny Allen, brown stallion George M. Patchen, Jr., and bay gelding Confidence, was not concluded on account of the weather, and after four heats had been run was postponed. Henry was the favorite in the first race, and won in three straight heats. The following is a summary:—Point Breeze Park Race Course, September 8, 1869. Purse $1000 for horses that had never beaten 2:45 in harness or wagon; $650 to first, $250 to second, and $100 to third.

Thomas Best entered b. g. Henry	1	1	1
W. H. Doble entered br. m. Lizzie Keller	2	3	2
H. A. White entered s. s. Jack Draper	3	2	3
Time.			*Miles.*
First heat			2:34½
Second heat			2:38
Third heat			2:37¾

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¼.

—The Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention is in session at Keokuk, Iowa.

—Senator Fessenden will be buried at Portland, Me., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

—The fund for the benefit of Mrs. Rawlins, being gotten up in New York, last night amounted to $24,500.

—Dr. Samuel D. Gross, of Philadelphia, was yesterday elected a member of the Canadian Medical Association.

—The United States flagship Savannah will leave Funchal on the 19th instant., for Annapolis, at which port she will probably arrive on the 28th inst.

—The elections at Santo Fe on Monday were quietly conducted, and the Republicans are said to be ahead in the contest for the Congressional member.

—Prince Arthur will, after his visit to Quebec, on the 14th inst., visit Montreal, and unveil the bronze statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, which is now being erected.

—The late Secretary Rawlins will be buried to-day in the Congressional burying grounds. All business will, it is expected, be suspended during the passing of the cortege.

—Four vessels were seized in Richmond on Monday, and their captains held to bail, to answer charges of smuggling untaxed tobacco, and thus defrauding the revenue.

—Colonel Green has made a fight with the Apaches, in the White Mountains. Five Indians were killed by Colonel Green's party, and the rest left without their horses and mules.

—The National Union Republican Convention of Mississippi, yesterday in Convention at Jackson, nominated Judge Lewis Dent for Governor, and Judge E. Jefferds for Lieutenant-Governor.

—A farmer was robbed near Macon, Mo., of thirteen thousand dollars on Sunday last. The notorious Sam Compton was arrested for the deed, and most of the money recovered on him.

—Gotthold Pape, a druggist of Hoboken, yesterday poisoned a child through carelessness in mixing a prescription. When a warrant was issued for his arrest the careless apothecary fled, leaving no trace of his whereabouts.

Foreign Affairs.

—General Prim will return to Madrid, from Vichy, on the 15th.

—Napoleon was not in Paris yesterday, as announced, but presided at the Council of Ministers at St. Cloud.

—Sir John Gray, editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, makes an appeal to the Orangemen to aid in the settlement of the land question.

—The *Times* is indignant at outrages on foreigners in China, and hopes that the English Government, in giving a chance to the Burlingame mission, is accomplishing peaceably what it might be compelled to effect by force.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Advices from the Cuban forces have been received in this city up to the 20th ult. In these letters the friends of Cuba have accounts of the several engagements which recently took place between the Spaniards and Cubans. The Cubans for some months have invested the town of Puerto Principe. On the 12th ult. General Puello sent out a force numbering 700, as a reconnoitring party. They were attacked and defeated with the loss of almost the entire command in casualties, desertion, and prisoners. The town of Puerto Principe is reported deserted by General Puellos' troops, who after the recent engagement retreated to Neuvitas. These letters report that General Valmaseda's forces, which had moved out from Las Tunas, had attacked the Cuban troops who were concentrating near that point, under General Quesada. The Spanish troops comprised the entire strength of General Valmaseda's force, and were commanded by Valmaseda in person and consisted of 2500 regulars and 1500 volunteers. With this force General Quesada was attacked, and, after an engagement of four hours, the Spaniards were repulsed with very heavy loss. The Cuban loss was over 100, while that of Valmaseda was much larger. Valmaseda retreated to Las Tunas, and, under the fortifications of that place, secured the protection of his troops, the Cubans not being supplied with the artillery necessary to attack so formidable a position. The Cubans now occupy the entire Cinco Villas district and the territory of the Eastern Department, commanded by General Jordan. The Spanish troops and volunteers occupy the sea-coast towns and coast fortifications. A fight is reported near Puerto Grand, in which the Spanish forces, numbering over seven hundred men, were defeated. It is reported that after the first fire the troops deserted in a body to the Cubans, leaving their officers, who were captured and paroled by General Jordan. Generals Quesada and Jordan assert their confidence in the result and their ability to secure Cuban independence.

Judicial Order from Chief Justice Chase on the Texas Military Commission.

The following order was issued at Norwich, Conn.:—

The parties in whose behalf the petition was made, are now on trial before a military commission at Calvert, Texas, for the alleged murder of Dr. Maxwell in June last.

Ex-parte Ben. Brown, Eli Wood, John H. Holligan, Granville Rose, William Andrews, and Philip Stonemetz, petition for a habeas corpus at Chambers before S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, September 6, 1869. Upon hearing of the petition in this case, it appearing from the statement of D. U. Barziza, Esq., counsel for the petitioners, that there is no good reason to apprehend that the sentence of the military commission now trying the petitioners will, if against them or either of them, be carried into execution until the questions arising upon their petition shall have been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, upon hearing of an application in behalf of E. M. Yerger for a writ of habeas corpus with a writ of *certiorari* directed to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Mississippi, to be made at the session of the Supreme Court of the United States in October next, or upon hearing of a similar application for a *habeas corpus* with a writ of *certiorari* directed to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas, to be made to the said Supreme Court at its said October session in behalf of the petitioner, it is, therefore, on motion of the counsel for the petitioner, ordered that further action upon this petition be postponed until the second Monday of October next, at Chambers, in vicinity of Washington, at which day, or earlier, if it be found needful, this application may be renewed.

S. P. CHASE,
Chief Justice of the United States.

Wilmington Democratic!

The unofficial returns on Tuesday night show that the Democrats have elected three of the city candidates out of four.

The vote foots up as follows:—

Valentine (Republican), for Mayor..... 50

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

Bright, for President City Council.....145
McCabe, for City Treasurer.....105
McCall, for Assessor.....101

The Democrats elect eight Councilmen, two in the First ward, two in the Second ward, one in the Third ward, two in the Fourth ward, and one in the Ninth ward.

The Councilmen elected are Messrs. Bright, President; Dillon, Simmons, Quinn, Stilley, Finnegan, McManus, Elliott, Single, Hayes, Pickels, McIntire, McCloskey, Walter, Foulk, Jones, Lichtenstein, Gallagher, Phillips, Johnson, and Febiger.—*Delaware Gazette, September 8.*

AVONDALE.

The Mining Disaster—Burial of the Dead.

SCRANTON, Sept. 8—7:15 P. M.—The work of bringing the dead bodies to the surface proceeded steadily, and sixty have now been raised. Their funerals will be held to-morrow, from Avondale. A despatch has been received from President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, ordering all the shops and works of the company to be closed, and free trains to run to and from Avondale and all prominent points on the road.

The stores in Pittston were closed to day, and a meeting held to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers. Mayor Hill, of this city, will in the morning issue a proclamation ordering places of business to be closed on the 9th and 10th instants. Relief subscriptions have been received:—Five thousand dollars from the New York Board of Brokers; twenty-five hundred dollars from Hon. Asa Packer; and five hundred dollars from Governor Geary.

At eight o'clock 66 bodies had been raised. Acting Coroner Wadhams will take testimony as to the cause of the disaster at two P. M. on Saturday, at Plymouth.

9 o'clock.—All of the sixty-three bodies first found together are up. A doctor has been called for to attend the men about to go into parts of the mine yet unexplored, in search of men yet unaccounted for, but there is no response from the doctors.

There is a terrible outbreak of grief at this time from women in the nearest miners' houses. Heaps of coal in the chute and screens are blazing. To-night the line of fire extends from the railroad track to 150 feet up the hill.

9:30 o'clock.—Six bodies have been found together in one chamber, making seventy-two in all.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

The Case for the Respondents—Mr. Sellers' Argument.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Allison, P. J., and Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.—At the reassembling of the Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sellers opened the argument in behalf of the incumbents, speaking in substance as follows:—

He referred to the return on each of the candidate's vote, and he then called the attention of the Court to the fact that the respondents protested before the examiners to the further continuance of the case, because the case was not determined "at the next term after the petitions were filed as provided by the fifth section of the act of July 2, 1869." Three terms have expired since the filing of the petition in this case, and the case has not been determined. The limitations in the statute are mandatory, and this is the effect of a decision of the Supreme Court. The Court has no jurisdiction if the petition is not filed within ten days after the election, and the Court has no jurisdiction if it is not determined at the next term. This applies to the District Attorney and to the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. Coming to details, Mr. Sellers claimed that Mr. Sheppard was entitled to more votes than were returned in the Thirteenth division of the Ninth ward, and Mr. Melloy to 50 more votes. He is entitled to 10 more votes in the Tenth ward. He is entitled to 10 more votes in the First ward. In regard to Mr. Fletcher, he is entitled to more votes in the First ward. The majorities of the respondents ought to be further increased by adding the votes of those who came to the polls with Nisi Prius papers and offered to vote for them. In a circular issued by Justice Read to the election officers, a doubt is expressed whether the Nisi Prius can admit an alien to citizenship. In this connection Mr. Sellers referred at length to decisions, and quoted the act of Congress of 1802, that "every court of record in any individual State, having common law jurisdiction, and a seal and clerk, or prothonotary, shall be considered a District Court within the meaning of this act." The testimony in regard to the refusal to receive naturalization papers was quoted at length, including the names of those who were disfranchised, although they presented naturalization papers issued by the District Court. Some were excluded because they were deserters, whereas they produced regular discharge papers from the army. Some of the parties excluded had naturalization papers for thirteen years. A number of those who had papers dated 1868 were also excluded. In one case, where the witness attempted to vote in the Fifth division of the Tenth ward, and was refused, because it was a Democratic ticket, he went back in the afternoon, and by pasting a Republican heading on the ticket, was accepted. There were thirty-six of these qualified voters who were excluded.

Mr. Sellers next referred to the vote cast against the respondents upon papers admitted to be fraudulent, or where the vote was upon minor's papers when the parties came to the country when over the age of 18, where there had been no declaration of intentions. There were 59 of these improper votes.

Mr. Sellers further complained that there was a concerted movement to exclude voters for the respondents in the first, second, third, fourth, and sixth divisions of the First ward; the first, second, and sixth divisions of the Second ward; the second of the Seventh ward; the sixth division of the Eighth ward; the third and fourth of the Ninth ward; the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and eighth of the Tenth ward; the second of the Fourteenth ward; the fifth, eighth, and thirteenth of the Fifteenth ward; the first, second, fifth, and seventh of the Eighteenth ward; first of the Twentieth ward; third of the Twenty-first ward; sixth of the Twenty-second ward; the sixth, eighth, and ninth of the Twenty-sixth ward. In all these divisions the officers were Republicans and interested against the respondents. If it can be proved that there was a design to exclude all men of a class, there is no "free election," and the polls should be stricken out.

It will not do to say that the seal of the Supreme Court was forged, or the signature of the Prothonotary was forged. If these officers relied upon a judicial proceeding, they must know that in that proceeding but twelve papers were declared fraudulent, and not another paper has been declared or intimated to be a forgery. The twelve papers referred to were found upon Mr. Devine, who was arrested by a Republican policeman, taken before a Republican alderman, and bailed by a Republican; but Mr. Devine has never been produced to show how these papers got into his possession. But the key-note of the exclusion of these papers is to be found in the declaration of the officers in the Fifth division of the Tenth ward, that he determined to give "his party the benefit of the doubt," and thus refuse the papers.

Mr. Sellers did not conclude his argument when the Court adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:34	MOON SETS	8:50
SUN SETS	6:20	HIGH WATER	4:43

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Europa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via H	Aug. 28
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	Aug. 28
Cordova	London	New York	Aug. 28
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Aug. 30
Ponsa	Southampton	New York	Aug. 31
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug. 31
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Sept. 1
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Sept. 9
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Celia	New York	London	Sept. 11
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 11
France	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Halley	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 9
Fredonia	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 9
Columbia	New York	Havana, via Nas	Sept. 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 11
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 11
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Mexican, Welch, Liverpool, Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig E. P. Stewart, Holland, Sagua, Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Hattie Ross, Ulrick, Barbados, Warren & Gregg.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Miss Lizzie Mills, Mrs. Hallen, Mr. T. S. Smith, Mr. Glenn, Mr. C. Gassman, Mr. Hayes.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque John Bright, McMullen, 48 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Br. brig Bachelor, Carlow, 24 days from Savanna-la-Mar, with logwood and fustic to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig J. C. Clark Freethy, 12 days from Sagua, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr K. V. Edwards, Allen, from Boston.
Schr M. M. Pote, Adams, from Portsmouth.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 9.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
Delaware and Hudson No. 122, with flint to order.
Wm. E. McLaughlin, with flint, for Trenton.
Emma Jane, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
R. M. Foresman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Dodge Mills No. 2, with lumber, for Newark.
Daniel Cline, with lumber to Woolverton & Tinsman.
Iowa, with bark, for Salem.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 8.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Melissa, with brimstone, for Philadelphia.
H. Rockwood, with carboys, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 8.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
M. A. Duffy; Late and Early and Owen Brady, all with coal, for New York. The Otranto and Lieut.-Gov. Jones got away in addition to those reported yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 9.—The barges Board of Trade, with coal, and Senator Wade, with guano, left last night for Baltimore.

L. S. C.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 7—P. M.—At the Breakwater, barques Isaac Rich, for Port-au-Prince; Ada, for Antwerp; brig Magdalena, for Cienfuegos, all from Philadelphia, together with a large number of schooners.
Barque Mary C. Fox, for Sagua, is reported at Reedy Island, by the tug America.
Wind SE. and stormy.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, hence via Mobile, was below Liverpool 25th ult.
Ship George Bell, Cann, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 26th ult.
Steamship Pioneer, Sharpley, from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, aground at New Inlet bar, was having her cargo lightened yesterday. The vessel is not in a critical condition, and will be gotten off unless the wind changes and drives her further ashore.
Steamship Leipzig, Jaeger, sailed from Bremerhaven 25th ult. for Baltimore—not as before reported.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 6th inst.
Barque Cerelia, Murray, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 28th ult.
Barque Astrea, Hillui, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 28th ult.
Brig Evelina von Schroder, Pruetz, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 27th ult.
Schrs M. H. Read, Benson, from New Bedford; J. D. Smith, Hart, from do.; S. T. Wines, Harper, from Providence; Mary A. Predmore, Hart, from Hartford; G. W. Middleton, Nickerson; and J. S. Terry, Raynor, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 7th instant.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Newburyport 6th inst.
Schrs H. Croskey, Potter; C. S. Edwards, Garwood; Ella M. Pennell, Ackley; Baltimore, Dix; E. B. Shaw, Shaw; Western Star, Megathlin; Active, Coombs; and A. H. Leaming, Brower, hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Schr Edward Lameyer, Gorman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.
Schrs Caroline Hall, Vickers, and W. B. McShain, Adams, hence, at Richmond, Va., 6th inst.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Patterson, sailed from Richmond 6th inst. for James River, to load for Philadelphia.
Schrs Mary Haley, Haley; William Collyer, Taylor; Lucy Church, Adams; and John S. Detwiler, Grace, hence, at Providence 6th inst.
Schrs Elvie Davis, Weeks, for Philadelphia, and Mist, Muncy, for Trenton, sailed from Providence 6th inst.
Schr William Cushing, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 4th inst.
Schr George Law, York, hence, at Stonington 5th inst.
Schrs Thomas Borden, Wrightington, and Sophia Ann, Baker, hence, at Fall River 5th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The following is the captain's report of the loss of the Spanish brig Segundo Almirante, on her voyage from St Jago de Cuba to Vigo, Spain, laden with coffee, cocoa, rum, etc.:—

"August 29, 8½ P. M.—During a tornado and thunder storm, wind SE., went on a reef about five miles from the east end of the Island of Samana; tried various means to get the vessel off, but without success; meantime the brig had sprung a leak and made six feet of water. On the 31st sent mate and three men in a boat to the island, but they returned at 5 P. M., having found no inhabitants; the vessel continued to take in water, and on the evening of the 2d was full to the deck, leaving us without food or help of any kind. August 23, about 2 P. M., seeing a horn. brig coming in our direction, we made signals of distress, and as she hove up to us we lowered our boats and went on board the brig, which proved to be the Haidee, from Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia, Captain McDonald, who kindly consented to stay till next day to try and save some of the cargo of my vessel, but the weather on the 24th being rough, and the place dangerous from the number of reefs in the vicinity, he proceeded on his voyage and brought us to his port of destination. The following is a list of the crew:—Pablo de F. Arrazo, Baptista Guionas, Eluzio Yanriquizar, Juaquin Echabe, Jose Cabalmas, Francisco Aldamis, Pedro Sabala, Bomtista Rodriguez, Paulio Goycolches, Bantista Orubes.

"MARCOS DE MENDERSONA, Captain."

The Segundo Almirante rated A1 at Lloyd's, and insured in London.

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

FALL MEETING.

$10,000 Premiums in 3 Days. 47 Horses Entered.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, Sept. 9.
PURSE No. 5, $1000—For horses that have never beaten 2:35. Thirteen (13) entries.

SAME DAY.

PURSE No. 6, $2000—Free for all horses. Three (3) entries—American Girl, Lady Thorne, and Goldsmith's Maid.

Omnibuses will run every hour from Broad and Prime streets, commencing at 6 o'clock A. M., and every ten minutes, commencing at 12 o'clock M.

Cars leave the New York Depot, West Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock P. M. each day, via Greenwich Point Branch, returning at 6 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at principal hotels and at the Office, No. 144 S. FOURTH Street.

Horses will be called at 2 o'clock. Trotting commences at 2:15.

Restaurant on the ground.

Members and subscribers are respectfully requested to waive their privilege. Free list suspended.

Ladies not admitted without charge.

Tickets, $1. WILLIAM AMER, President.
R. STEEL, Secretary, No. 144 S. FOURTH St. 9 7 3t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS [better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicans, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE F. STUCKERT, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HOLSTEIN DE HAVEN, Administrator of estate of GEORGE F. STUCKERT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 14, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 811 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
W. MOYLAN LANSDALE, Auditor.
8 28 stuth5t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 9 2§

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 28 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, 4 1 w3m§

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
The New Brown-Stone Dwelling, with Coach House,
No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET.

The house is 22 feet front, three story and Mansard roof, and three-story double back buildings, with bathrooms on the second and third, and water closets on first, second, and third floors, and every modern conveniences.

The lot is 22 feet front by 240 deep to Latimer street, on which there is a fine coach house, and stabling for four horses.

The house was built and finished in the most complete manner for the present owner, who occupied it about a year, and offers it for sale only on account of leaving the city.

Furniture new, and will be included, if wished.
POSSESSION IMMEDIATE, IF DESIRED.

APPLY ONLY TO
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
At Drexel & Co.'s,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 3 1f PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1228, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.
The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth§

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 367 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mw§
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
9 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS, BERNARD, DIRECTRESS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 9,
When will be produced Balfe's ever popular
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Mr. Henry Haigh as.....Thaddeus
Mr. Henry Drayton as.....Count Arnheim
Mr. H. C. Perkes as.....Devilshoof
Miss Blanche Ellerman as.....Arline
Anna Miseka as.....Queen of the Gipsies
TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
MARITANA.
Box sheets now open at the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store.
ON SATURDAY EVENING,
Grand Operatic Concert as a Benefit in Aid of the Families of the Victims of the Late Coal Mine Disaster.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 9,
FOURTH NIGHT
Of the engagement of the distinguished tragedienne,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
Who will appear in a grand sensational play, translated from the French by Madame de Newville, entitled
REAPING THE TEMPEST;
OR, MARGUERITE THE WANDERER.
Margueite.....MRS. D. P. BOWERS
Jean Paul Bergen.....J. C. M'COLLOM
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins 7:30

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869.

HOW ELECTIONS ARE CONDUCTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The testimony in the contested election cases now under consideration in the Court of Common Pleas fills two books containing nearly eighteen hundred pages, and the lawyers intend to occupy the whole week in discussing it. It is impossible for the general reader to wade through this mass of matter, but it is easy to see, from its general purport, that in some portions of Philadelphia the reported results of elections afford no indication whatever of the sentiments of *bona fide* voters. The contestants claim that they have established enough frauds to unseat all the Democratic officials nominally chosen in October, 1868, including the Mayor, District Attorney, Receiver of Taxes, City Controller, City Solicitor, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and the City Commissioner, by majorities ranging from 1000 to nearly 2500, and they have adduced very impressive evidence to justify this conclusion.

The official returns gave Mayor Fox a majority of nearly two thousand. The contestants now claim that if the vote of the divisions where wholesale violations of law were perpetrated is thrown out, and other palpable errors are corrected, Tyndale will have a majority of more than 1000; and when able lawyers seriously contend that they have exposed discrepancies of this character, it is evident that our elections are rapidly degenerating into a contest of fraud and villainy rather than a fair method of ascertaining public opinion.

There is no doubt that the Democracy of Philadelphia were determined to win last fall, by fair means or foul. They resolved to carry the city at all hazards, and doubting whether this could be done honestly, their desperate and unprincipled managers concocted and executed the most gigantic frauds that were ever perpetrated in this community.

Their first reliance was upon coffee-pot naturalization papers. This part of their programme has been exposed at length heretofore in our columns. It is impossible to point out in detail all the rascality connected with the issue of more than 6000 charters of citizenship in a few weeks; but there is little doubt that the Democracy illegally gained from this source alone more than the average majority of their candidates on the city ticket.

But their efforts were by no means confined to the conversion, by false oaths or fraudulent documents, of newly-arrived emigrants into old residents. Many other descriptions of villainy were freely used to help the cause. In some of the strong Democratic divisions every important injunction of the election laws was totally disregarded. No inquiry was made in regard to the qualifications of voters, and the only question considered was whether the applicant for a freeman's privileges would swell the volume of Democratic fraud. The lists of taxables were not consulted, the challenges and remonstrances of Republican inspectors were not heeded, and the worst of ballot-box stuffers held high carnival. Out of many facts, however, we have only space here to recapitulate a few of the most striking.

In the Seventh division of the Third ward, 182 votes were received in one hour. This is at the rate of more than three a minute. The rapidity is explained by the fact that the Democratic judge unlawfully retained throughout the day the list of taxables, and he managed this record so carelessly that he omitted to mark twenty-seven persons who did vote, while he marked ninety-eight persons who did not vote. Six hundred Democratic votes were returned in the division, many of which are alleged to be fraudulent. One witness says a party of New York repeaters voted at this division twice during the day, in the afternoon as well as the morning, and a number of false personations have been distinctly proven.

In another division two hundred and forty-nine votes were polled before a list of taxables was produced. Here, too, the New York gang of twelve or fifteen strangers, headed by Mike Fitzgerald, were permitted to vote, and false personations were numerous.

In the Eighth division of the Fourth ward Alderman McMullin himself was in the field, and great things were of course to be expected. A Democratic majority of 432 was returned. During the first hour 164 or 165 votes were polled, and the contestants claim that at least 175 persons voted without any proof of their qualifications having been given. The New York gang were traced to the neighborhood of this place, but as there was an abundance of other recruits ready to make false personations, it is possible that they confined their active labors to other localities. The Republican inspector of this division testifies that all votes that were offered were taken, and that although he generally asked the residence, the votes were in the box before an answer was received.

In one of the divisions of the Twentieth ward a false count of the tickets was made in the interest of the Democratic candidates.

In one of the divisions of the Seventeenth ward a Democratic inspector who manipulated affairs, in a style which the Fourth ward officials only could emulate, was promptly rewarded for his services by an appointment on the police force after Mayor Fox was installed in office. With this incentive in view he managed to increase the Democratic vote from 326 in 1867 to 456 in October, 1868, and to 674 at the Presidential election in November.

It is impossible in a brief article to thread the mazes of these complicated and extensive frauds. It is evident that the Democratic victory of October, 1868, was achieved by the aid of innumerable crimes. Forgery and perjury were as freely resorted to as if they were venial offenses, and thousands of souls were tinged with an ineffaceable stain of guilt to fill the Row with Democratic officials. It remains for the Court to decide whether this demon work will not, after all, be undone; but it is scarcely possible that all the Democrats who obtained certificates of election last year will be permitted to retain their present positions.

THE AVONDALE SUFFERERS.

The frightful disaster at the Avondale mines has sent a thrill of horror through the whole nation, and the sympathy which has been excited in behalf of the sufferers is profound and sincere. From the information which had been given of the character of the catastrophe, all hope that the doomed men would be rescued was abandoned from the first; and when the news was received yesterday that the mine had been penetrated, no one was disappointed to learn that death had already put an end to the sufferings of the victims. These cannot be recalled to life again, but something can be done to alleviate the anguish of the widows and orphans, and to make them feel that there is a cordial sympathy for them in their bereavement, and the case is one that calls for a display of that large-hearted, practical benevolence for which the citizens of Philadelphia have been always noted when there is occasion for a demand upon their pockets.

Over two hundred men perished suddenly and without a note of warning by this fearful calamity, and it is safe to say that there are nearly one thousand persons, women and children, left widows and orphans, and who, in the midst of their bereavement, find their woe doubly intensified by being deprived of their only means of support. The necessities of these poor people are immediate, and if any aid is extended to them it ought to be done promptly. We feel assured that it is only necessary to have the case set before our citizens to procure a most generous response. In New York a subscription for the relief of the Avondale sufferers has already been set on foot, and a considerable sum secured. Governor Geary and Judge Asa Packer, our rival candidates for the Governorship, have each started the good work in the interior of the State by subscribing according to their means, and it now remains for the wealthy citizens of Philadelphia to come forward with their accustomed liberality.

These miners and their families have peculiar claims on us. This is the chief city of the State, and the great coal shipping port; and as we draw much of our wealth from these mines, it is fitting that we should show a lively interest in the miners on such an occasion as this.

It will take time for the sufferers by the Avondale calamity to settle down to employments by which they can earn their bread. They have been suddenly cut off from their usual means of subsistence, and any relief that is offered them will be increased in value by the promptness with which the donations are made.

We are very much pleased to announce in this connection that a grand operatic concert will be given on Saturday evening next by the Richings English Opera Company, in aid of a fund for the Avondale sufferers. Every member of the troupe has volunteered on this occasion, and the orchestra have tendered their services.

The entire receipts will therefore go to the wives and families of the dead miners. In addition to the other performances, Mr. Henry Drayton, assisted by Mrs. Bernard, and the company, will sing the "Star-Spangled Banner," as it was sung by him at a great Union meeting in this city just before the breaking out of the Rebellion. The members of the theatrical and operatic profession are generally the first to offer their services when there is a call like this; and the promptness with which Mrs. Bernard and her company have volunteered ought to fix them more firmly than ever in the regards of the public. The citizens of Philadelphia owe it to themselves that every inch of room in the Academy, from parquet to dome, shall be occupied on next Saturday evening, and we know that no one will be more gratified to have the receipts swelled to the largest possible amount than the esteemed directress of the troupe and her talented assistants. Let there be a full house on this occasion, if there is not another one during the season.

A RAY OF LIGHT.

The assault on Detective Brooks is still as mysterious as it was dastardly, but Supervisor Tutton, in a letter to the Internal Revenue Department, has thrown some light on the subject. It will be remembered that soon after the whisky establishment of George Mountjoy, the "wild-cat" banker, was placed under seizure, eighty-seven barrels of spirits which were stored in his warehouse were spirited away in the most mysterious manner. These eighty-seven barrels were finally traced to the concern on Front street, near Arch, kept by John Kenan, in which Mr. Brooks was standing when the assassins of the whisky ring came upon him. Efforts had been twice made during last week to obtain some knowledge of the manner in which this was accomplished by an examination of Kenan's books, and each time that the effort was made it failed. On Monday, finally, Mr. Brooks repaired to Kenan's establishment, under instructions to secure an examination of his books, with seizure of the entire establishment as the alternative. Mr. Brooks had barely commenced his task when it was interrupted by the cowardly and infamous attempt upon his life.

One of the witnesses in the contested election cases was Mrs. Mary Andrews, who testified that she saw a gang of about twenty men on last election day select names and occupations from an assessment list, and that after changing their hats they proceeded to a poll under the charge of Democratic election officers. The counsel for the respondents ascertained during her examination that she was the wife of a police officer, and Mr. Mann alleged in his recent speech, that "on the day following her testimony her husband was turned off the police force." Is this the way our good Mayor Fox manages his department? Are men always dismissed if their wives, relatives, or friends dare to tell the truth about Democratic desperadoes? Is it one of the principles of the party to punish the husband when the wife discharges a solemn duty to the community? Let us hear no more of the meanness of the miscreant who sought to be revenged against an adversary by making mouths at his sister; he was a model of chivalry when compared with the men who dismissed Policeman Andrews.

The late National Union Republican Convention in Mississippi, which was controlled by men anxious to galvanize a Democratic party in that State, contained seventy-five colored delegates, or one-fourth of the whole number present. The liberal tactics adopted by the old friends and supporters of Jeff. Davis are explained by the fact that there is a greater colored than white population in the Commonwealth, and it was, therefore, absolutely necessary that a tub should be thrown to the whale. Meanwhile, although the aid of the freedmen is warmly solicited in Mississippi, in Pennsylvania the Democratic party continues to denounce colored suffrage in the bitterest terms.

The Democracy of Wisconsin have at last discovered that they "rejoice in the extinction of slavery." The Democracy of Pennsylvania have not yet officially formed and expressed an opinion on this subject, but it is possible that during the next twenty years they will gradually grope their way to the advanced point gained by their Wisconsin brethren. Meanwhile, however, they are still floundering in the depths of State Rights and secession theories, and disposed to consider the resolutions of '98 as the embodiment of Democratic wisdom.

The New Mexicans are coming to the rescue of the Republican party, as the returns indicate that Chavez, the Republican candidate for delegate to represent the Territory in Congress, has been elected. At the last contest he was defeated by a Democratic or independent candidate. As he has no vote in Congress, the result possesses no practical significance beyond the fact that it is a fair offset to the reported Democratic victory in Montana. Since she boasts of her Cavanaugh, let redeemed New Mexico rejoice in the return of her Chavez.

Denmark continues to warmly urge the payment of her little bill for the island of St. Thomas. The American people have no disposition to give for this insignificant possession, which is a mere speck upon the waters of the Atlantic, the extravagant price agreed upon by Secretary Seward, and as they are not bound in honor to ratify a bargain which was manifestly either foolish or corrupt, Raasloff, if he is determined to sell, must look for a purchaser elsewhere.

Postal Service of the North German Union.—The report of the Chancellor of the Union to the North German Diet details at length the operations of its postal service during the year 1868.

The North German postal service extends over an area of 7618·71 German square miles, with 30,476,036 inhabitants, or 4000 per square mile (census of December 3, 1867); of these 12,440,150 live in places provided with post offices, 18,035,888 in rural districts not having post offices. The number of post offices is 4464; one for every 1·7 square mile (German) and per 6845 inhabitants, viz.:—493 post offices, 545 way stations (first class), 3242 way stations (second class), 184 offices at isolated railroad stations; total, 4464 post offices. Moreover there were 21 railroad post offices which carried the mails on 109 railway routes. The number of letter-boxes throughout the North German Postal Union amounted to 21,248, of which 7908 were in places with post offices and 13,240 in rural districts; in the latter one letter-box per 1362 inhabitants. During the year 1868 the average daily number of railroad trains, on 1623 (German) miles of railroad, was 1641; of which 713 have special post offices, and 575 are accompanied by mail conductors. On high roads there were 3323 different mail routes, namely:—833 of one mile or less, 1080 of from one to two miles, 580 of two to three miles, 301 of three to four miles, and 529 of over four miles (German); total length of all routes, 8563 miles. The number of mails (to and fro as one course) during the year has been 4517, of which 105 were served less than once per day; 2439 once per day; 558 twice every day, and 221 three or more times a day. The number of mail routes by water was 79, and the aggregate distance 442 miles. The total number of miles traversed in the North German Postal Union in 1868 was as follows:—On railroads, 5,152,839; on high roads, 7,790,415; by water, 126,231—total, 13,069,485 miles. Officers employed in the postal administration were 14,289; of these, 37 were superior post directors. The subaltern employes number 60,121, of whom 2848 were letter-carriers in cities, and 8021 in rural districts. The postal service on railroads employed 772 officers and 797 subalterns.

Special public buildings for post offices are 278, in 196 different places. At the end of the year there were 1737 postal stations (Posthalterein), with 1626 mail contractors, 6655 postillons, and 17,586 post-horses. The number of vehicles in service was as follows:—Railroad post-cars, 488; coupes in railroad cars, 97; vehicles on high roads, 4372; sleighs, 1193—total, 6150. Owned by mail contractors:—Wagons, 6651; sleighs, 2164—total, 8815. Aggregate number of vehicles, 14,965.

There were carried during the year as the aggregate number of letters and parcels, 307,293,676 packages, five-sixths of which were within the North German Union, 170,920,344 ordinary letters, and 4,460,256 registered.

Also, 896,706 copies of periodicals, etc., passed through the mails; 253,215 of these were political papers mailed to subscribers. Of the total number 863,554 were published in North Germany, 18,378 in South Germany, Austria, Luxemburg, Switzerland, and Italy, and 16,4 4 in other foreign countries.

Of letters mailed to persons in the North German Postal Union, 667,795 could not be delivered, namely: —360,609, or 54 per cent., because the persons addressed could not be found; 166,281, or 24·9 per cent., because the persons addressed refused to take the letters; 84,068, or 5·1 per cent., not called for at the post office (poste-restante letters); 104,847, or 16 per cent., because the persons addressed had died or emigrated. Through the dead-letter office 824,441, or 78 per cent. of these letters were returned to the writers. Thus of the total letters received (230,146,000), 154,554, or 0·06 per cent. remained on hand. The receipts from internal postal intercourse amounted in 1868 to 6,565,986 thalers; of which 5,219,140 were for prepaid letters. The income for money orders was 556,877 thalers. The number issued was 6,375,777, representing 104,732,184 thalers. Orders for money are issued also in cities in South Germany, Luxemburg, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, and since last New Year's day in the United States.

How Towns Grow in the Northwest.—The town of Duluth, situated near the northeastern verge of Minnesota and jutting upon a western arm of Lake Superior, bids fair to be one of the first cities of the now fast-developing Northwest. The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, now one-third completed, will soon connect, by its one hundred and fifty miles of iron rails, this natural commercial depot on the greatest body of fresh water in the world with the upper waters of the mighty Mississippi at St. Paul. Added to this advantage, all the probabilities now are that Duluth will be made the eastern terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, soon to start into being under the genii fingers of the first financiers in the country. The best locations on the lake and bay side of Duluth have been lately secured by the railroad companies, to obtain adequate facilities for the immense tonnage *in transitu* that will ensue on the completion of these lines, the smaller of which will be finished by the first day of June next. Real estate operators have naturally taken advantage of these facilities, and property has appreciated considerably within the last few days. Lots have trebled in value, and to the sale of many of them are attached conditions requiring building improvements to be made speedily. An Episcopal church, two commodious hotels, many stores, and numerous dwellings will all be completed this fall. The population of Duluth now numbers about eleven hundred. In all probability the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to this enterprising port will see its population increased at least tenfold. Thus it is that the backwoods of the American continent are utilized and little frontier settlements made monster metropolises of trade.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, September 6, 1869.

Whereas, James J. Brooks, a detective officer in the service of the United States Government, and a resident of the city, whilst in the discharge of his duty, was this day cowardly shot, with the intent to assassinate him, by two or more wickedly disposed persons, in a store situated in the neighborhood of Front and Arch streets, about 2·30 P. M. The assassins hastened to a chaise with two horses attached, which was in waiting close by the scene of outrage, and which, after the dastardly deed was done, was driven furiously, the driver lashing his horses, up Front street to Callowhill street, thence to St. John street, thence to Buttonwood street, thence to Sixth street, thence to Spring Garden street, thence to Fairmount Park, where the trace so far has been lost—

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me, I do hereby offer a reward of

($1000) ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty perpetrators of this dreadful act.

The attention of all good citizens is called to this outrage, and their assistance is most earnestly invoked.

DANIEL M. FOX,
9 7 Mayor of Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

Troy, Bradford county	Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, "	Sept. 6, 1869.
Honeedale, Wayne county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county	Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
Geo. W. Hamersley, M. G. Quay, W. J. P. White, S. F. Gwinner, } Secretaries.
8 30 19t

OFFICE OF THE R. W. THE GRAND MASTER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF PENNSYLVANIA, ETC.

Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1869.

The Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge who desire to participate in the Laying of the Corner Stone, by Masonic ceremony, of the Humboldt Monument, at the Park, on MONDAY next, are hereby notified to be at the Mansion House, at the Park, at 11 o'clock A. M., PRECISELY, of that day.

The procession will form at the Mansion House, in the Park, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely. Same Masonic dress as used at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple—black silk hat, black dress, white gloves, white aprons. The Grand Officers will wear their regalia. The Officers of Subordinate Lodges will wear their proper jewels and aprons

By order of the R. W. G. MASTER,
GEORGE W. WOOD,
9 8 3t Grand Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1869.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the persons who assaulted and shot JAMES J. BROOKS, United States Revenue Detective, on the 6th inst., or for information that will lead to their arrest and conviction.

A proportionate reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person concerned in the said assault and shooting, or for information that will lead to such arrest and conviction.

E. M. GREGORY,
9 7 3t United States Marshal.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1869-70.

The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, begins Tuesday, September 14.

The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for students of Civil, Mine and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin Tuesday, September 21. Apply at the College Building, MARKET Street, above Seventeenth.

ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
9 4 9t President of Faculty.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT Street. 9 4 5

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.
9 6 9t

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th f s5

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869.

City Warrants registering to 47,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
9 8 3t City Treasurer.

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 20s

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—A General Meeting of the Club will be held at the NATIONAL UNION CLUB HOUSE, NO. 1105 CHESNUT Street, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, September 9, 1869, to organize for active service during the present campaign.

By order of the Executive Committe.

ALEX. P. COLESBERRY,
President.
W. Harry Miller, Secretary. 1t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, the 6th September, 1869, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., was unanimously re elected President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.
9 7 4t

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES.—Opening of DUTTON'S NEW PIANO ROOMS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street, Chickering Pianos. Immense Reduction in Prices and Introduction of the One Price System. Great Success of the New Price List in New York and Boston. Strict justice to all purchasers by means of the

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES,

and unalterable New Price List.

WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 28

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
9 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

THE FALL CLOTHES BUSINESS!

Hark ye! neighbors! Good folks all!
Fine Fall Clothes, at GREAT BROWN HALL!
Clothes for Autumn, nice and nice!
Splendid goods, at lowest price!

Clothes for lads: for youth; for age;
Gorgeous patterns! All the rage!
Young folks, old folks, great and small,
Rush to buy at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothes for stout men and for thin;
Clothes for boys to study in;
Clothes for short men, clothes for tall;—
Every kind at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothing sure to fit you well;
See the price! How cheap we sell!
Come and see the goods for Fall!
Splendid goods at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Unparalleled Satisfaction
Is the portion
Of everybody
Who buys Fall Clothing
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS
AND
OIL CLOTHS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
9 9 wsm17trp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STYLES
OF
CARPETINGS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

GROCERIES, ETC.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Families returning to the city will find a large stock of the finest quality of FIRST-CLASS
GROCERIES, STAPLE AND FANCY,
WITH PURE WINES, BRANDIES, AND CORDIALS, OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Goods in unbroken packages will be sold at wholesale prices, at the

S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

EDUCATIONAL.

[*For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.*]

EVENING SCHOOL
Opens Sept. 13th, at
Kimberly's Bryant & Stratton
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Assembly Buildings, cor. 10th & Chesnut Sts.

Classes formed every evening in Penmanship and Bookkeeping at reduced rates.

Call or send for Circulars. 9 9 4t4p

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, will Reopen on MONDAY, September 20.
9 9 9t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, at Academy, BERLIN, N. J.
9 9 3t* Rev. T. M. REILLY.

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 4485, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4950, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
6271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.

$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust.

AUSTIN & OBERGE,
9 9 thu20t No. 313 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, NO. 1033 WALNUT STREET, STORE to Rent, with or without Stock, and Fixtures for sale. Very good Stand for Stationer, Confectioner, or Milliner. 4t*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

Philadelphia, September 1, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
9 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

Philadelphia, August 27, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31½ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Fruit and Floral Evening Reception,

BANQUET, MUSIC, SPEECHES, ETC.,

TO BE GIVEN TO THE

NATIONAL POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

FRIDAY EVENING, September 17.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now being solicited for this object, and with good success.

The members of the Horticultural Society are earnestly invited to make contributions of black Hamburg Grapes, and other fine fruits, for the occasion.

Tickets for members of the Society will be offered for sale in a few days. 8 31 11t4p

F. A. DIREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, and A. W. HARRISON, No. 15 North NINTH St., Secretaries.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

The undersigned will re-occupy their premises, No. 902 CHESNUT STREET, on

"Monday Next, September 13."

They have rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their establishment destroyed by fire in January last, and now present

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Manufactured and Imported Goods,

Superior to any which they have heretofore offered to the public.

9 9 3trp J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND SWISS
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
SPECIAL AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR
AMERICAN WATCHES
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. 5 11 thmrp

WANTS.

WANTED, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH and Nineteenth, and Market and Pine, a small three-story brick house, with attics and back buildings, in perfect order, not to cost more than from $8000 to $10,000. Address, with particulars, Box 1669, Phila. P. O. 9 1

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Il Trovatore" by the Richings Troupe.

Last evening the Richings Troupe gave Verdi's charming opera of *Il Trovatore* at the Academy of Music, before a large audience. The cast embraced Messrs. Drayton, Haigh and H. C. Peakes, Mrs. Bernard, and Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler. Mrs. Bernard assumed the *role* of "Leonora," in which she created a very favorable impression last season, which was fully sustained by her performance of last evening. Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler as "Azucena" was not altogether successful, in consequence of her inability to reach the lower notes of her score, which is designed for a pure contralto voice, while hers is in reality a mezzo soprano. Yet she sang many of the airs with much expression and force, especially the one in the last act commencing "Back to Our Mountains"—the *Ai nostri monti* of the Italian version. Mr. Drayton, although apparently sufferiag from a cold, fully sustained the leading position which he assumed on Monday evening. His personation of the "Conte di Luna" was exceedingly creditable throughout, and his singing of the aria in the second act commencing "Of her smile the radiant gleaming"—the famous *Il Balen* of the Italian version—was given with such energy and precision that the audience vociferously demanded its repetition. The wonderful clearness of his enunciation was again strikingly manifested during the entire evening, every word being pronounced with such distinctness that it required no effort on the part of his auditors to catch its import. It is necessary to give Mrs. Bowler credit also for a fair measure of this rare accomplishment. Mr. Haigh appeared as "Manrico," laboring under such severe indisposition that the management thought it necessary to make an apology for him before the rise of the curtain. Towards the close of the opera, however, he warmed up to his work, acquitting himself very creditably in the duet with "Leonora," at the end of the third act, and the great *miserere* at the opening of the fourth act. Throughout this act, indeed, he appeared in excellent voice and to much better advantage than on Monday evening, both in acting and singing. The chorus seems to be still at sea, unable to discover the exact whereabouts of the orchestra, but this serious defect we trust will be remedied in a short time, and all the component parts of the troupe brought into perfect harmony with each other.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings troupe will appear this evening in the *Bohemian Girl*. The cast will be:—"Thaddeus," Mr. Henry Haigh; "Count Arnheim," Mr. Henry Drayton; "Devilshoof," Mr. H. C. Peakes; "Arline," Mrs. Bernard.

To-morrow evening *Fra Diavolo* will be repeated.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Reaping the Tempest* will be performed for the last time this evening. This play is a really good one of its kind, and such of its effects as appear to border on extravagance are produced in a much more legitimate and artistic manner than is common in the sensation dramas of the day. Some of the scenes are exceedingly powerful in real dramatic effect; and the meeting between "Jean Paul" and "Marguerite," in the second act, as played by Mrs. Bowers, is particularly fine. The character of the heroine is one that suits Mrs. Bowers' style of acting remarkably well, and the merits of the play and of the performance are such that it is surprising that it has not succeeded in attracting larger audiences.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Bowers will have a benefit, and we hope that the friends of dramatic art will turn out in force and make it a success. Mrs. Bowers is a Philadelphia favorite of long standing; she is one of the few American actresses who are capable of representing the higher class of dramatic characters, and in her own line of specialities she is without a rival. Such an artist has claims upon the playgoing public, and on the occasion of her benefit it would be gratifying for her to find by a well-filled house that her old admirers in this city have not forgotten her.

Miss Rose Wood, whose first appearance we noticed a few days ago, promises to be a very popular and attractive addition to the Walnut street company. With an exceedingly pleasing face and graceful figure, and a musical voice, she displays in the comparatively unimportant *role* entrusted to her in *Reaping the Tempest* abilities as an actress that promise well for what she will do in the future. This lady was some years ago the *premiere danseuse* at the Arch and Walnut street theatres, and she also performed in the same capacity at other principal theatres throughout the country. As an actress she promises to succeed as well as she did in the ballet, and we cordially welcome so promising an artist to the boards of the Walnut.

GENERALITIES.

The Chicago Water Works.

The present tunnel under the lake at Chicago is capable of supplying the city with fifty million gallons of water per day, but Chicago wants more water, and a new tunnel larger than the one in use is now projected, with other water works and engines, which will cost, as estimated, a million and one-half dollars. The new tunnel is to be six feet in diameter, and it is to furnish the same supply to the city at an artificially produced head of eleven feet, instead of eighteen feet as now, and at a proportionately reduced cost for pumping. The new work will occupy three years.

A Crimean Railway.

A railway is to be laid across the Crimea, between Sebastapol and Losova, a station on the Taganrog-Charkoff Railway. The portion of the line between Sebastopol and Rimpheropol is to be constructed by the Russian Crown at its own expense, and the working companies of the regiments on the spot are to be employed in making the embankments this month. The other portion of the line between Simpheropol and Losova is to be given to a private company. The works undertaken by the Crown will be very expensive, as the country through which the line is to pass is hilly.

The Bivalves.

The approaching oyster season promises to be one of the largest we have had, and both the catchers and packers have made extensive preparations. New houses are being built, and every vessel that can be put into service is either ready, or will be in a few days. The rumor that the drum fish had destroyed all that were planted in the vicinity of New York will somewhat increase the demand for small oysters to plant, and there is not a dealer in this city that has not very large orders to fill the coming winter. On Monday we saw several boat loads ready for shipment, and if the weather remains cool, business will commence early this fall.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Florida Cotton Crop.

A Florida paper says:—

"Experience has shown that long cotton is the most profitable crop that can be grown in Florida, but not always a successful one, because of the caterpillar. The soil and climate seem peculiarly fitted for it, and the statistics show that it is grown to greater perfection here (in the peninsula) than on the sea islands of Georgia and Carolina. This year the great body of our farmers are engaged in its culture, and up to this time it has sustained but little if any injury from the caterpillar.

"Already reports are brought to us of farmers having picked out from ten to twenty thousand pounds, and it is yet early in the season, and can hardly be said to have commenced to open fairly. The prospects ahead are, that there will be more cotton raised in this country than is likely to be picked out. Good crops are something much needed by our farmers, they having had miserably poor ones since the year 1866."

Forests Burning in Maryland.

The Snow Hill (Worcester county, Md.) *Messenger*, of Saturday, the 4th, says:—A fire broke out in the forest, in the northern part of this county, near the Delaware line, on last Monday, and, in consequence of the dry weather, spread very rapidly, burning through the swamp, and in its progress destroying several fields of corn. All efforts to stay its course were fruitless, and up to our last advices it was still burning, and no prospects of its being extinguished unless this section is blessed with rain, which, from present indications, we have little ground to hope for.

Since the above was in type we have received the following from Berlin:—"The extensive tract of land, known as the 'Burnt Swamp,' a few miles north of here, has been on fire for two weeks. Everything that can burn is being consumed, dense clouds of smoke are wafted into the town, filling the dwellings, and making it very unpleasant, particularly at night. Colonel Jacobs and others are heavy sufferers by the loss of the cypress timber. Nothing short of a moderate flood will be likely to arrest its progress."

Almost a Murder.

A number of horse races were arranged to come off at Warwick, Queen Anne's county, Md., on Wednesday last. Some disputes arising, most of them were withdrawn. A race between Benjamin Crawford's mare, Fanny Fair, and a horse belonging to Colonel L. Roberts, for $100 a side, was won by Colonel Roberts' horse by three or four lengths. Distance 440 yards. Mr. Crawford's mare died in about ten minutes after the race. The *Crumptonian* says that the cry of murder a short distance from the course attracted the attention of the crowd. Some ran to the spot and found Frederick Gillespie, son of the proprietor of the hotel, and Joseph Dixon, engaged in a struggle. Dixon had Gillespie grasped tightly round the body, and Gillespie had a pistol which he held to Dixon's back, vainly endeavoring to cock and fire. The pistol was taken away and the men separated. Dixon is charged with seducing Gillespie's sister, and this is the reason assigned for Gillespie endeavoring to kill Dixon.

The Boston Coliseum.

From the Boston Journal.

The building has passed from the control of the Peace Jubilee Association into the hands of the builders, Messrs. James & Sears, who are obliged to remove the same before the last of October. How to dispose of the building is a question which is now under consideration. There are very many applicants for mementoes of this grand event, and a plan is under consideration to dispose of the building and contents by a grand art union. It is proposed to give three concerts, admittance one dollar, which shall also entitle the holder to a lithographic view of the Coliseum and a ticket in the general distribution. The building itself will be the grand prize. It will have to be taken down, but there is lumber enough in it to build a small settlement. The paintings of King David, St. Cecilia, and the Angel of Peace, and the flags and coat of arms of the States, will also be distributed by ticket.

Ramblings of Illinois Senators.

From the Chicago Republican, Sept. 4.

Senator Trumbull has returned from his Western tour, much invigorated and benefitted by the trip. The mountain breezes and the suns of the plains have bronzed his cheek to a very gratifying ruddy hue, and the elasticity of his step shows a decided increase of vitality. The Senator received enthusiastic demonstrations along the route, and from his personal observations will be enabled to legislate intelligently for the interests of the vast territory he has traversed. It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to perceive so decided an improvement in the Senator's health as the result of his journey, which, we trust, may long be preserved for the good of the State he represents so ably in national counells.

A private letter from Senator Yates' party recounts their adventures to Salt Lake, which place they visited August 25. The party embraces Senator Yates and son, Senators Kellogg and Harris, of Louisiana, and Hon. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill. A graphic description is given of a ride down the mountain, from Sherman, on the cowcatcher of an englne, at the rate of over fifty miles an hour, after which the adventurers concluded to enjoy the scenery from the windows of the drawing-room car the balance of the way. Brigham visited the party in Salt Lake City, and displayed an anxiety that Utah should be admitted as a State, considering, doubtless, that under his manipulation the Legislature would pass such laws as would enable him to retain control of the Territory, which he feels is fast slipping from his hands. The party enjoyed good health and spirits, and are now on the coast of the Pacific.

Thurlow Weed's Courtship.

The following is a passage from the autobiography of Mr. Weed:—

"While working for Colonel William L. Stone, in the office of the Herkimer *American*, in the winter of 1813, I became acquainted with a bright, intelligent German boy, whose name, after a lapse of fifty-seven years, is a universal household word, and whose face is familiar to every man, woman and child in our country. He was the son of a German clergyman, who preached in that language to German congregations, and residing a couple of miles outside the village. The boy, then about twelve years old, attending an English school in the village, was very fond of newspaper reading, and came every day to the printing office to read and to borrow, for night reading at home, our exchange papers. I was more particularly interested in him, perhaps from the circumstance that in the morning he brought notes *from*, and in the evenings carried responses *to*, a young lady visiting a married sister who resided near his father's house, and who six years afterwards became my wife. That German boy subsequently represented the Herkimer District in Congress, and is now the Treasurer of the United States—Francis E. Spinner.

"Dominie Spinner was much respected for his learning and piety. He was the first person I had ever seen with a long beard. The second was Lorenzo Dow, whom I heard preach in an open field from a log. When his discourse was concluded, he gave notice that he should preach from the same log, God willing, that day four months, naming the chapter and verse of his text."

—A Western paper thus does up a recent "incident" in immortal verse, and the Hartford *Courant* reproduces it:—"I told you a story about Mr Borie, and then my story begun, how his beautiful daughter saved Reeves from the water, and now my story's undone—for Borie hasn't any daughter."

CITY ITEMS.

ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, *at Greatly Reduced Prices, to close out our Summer Stock. Assortment still good. Superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FANCY—NOBBY—PLAIN.

The opening of new styles of material for the

FALL AND WINTER OF

1869,

BY CHARLES STOKES,

proves conclusively that he is the

LEADER OF FASHION,

being as usual in the advance with his modes for the coming season.

The immense assortment now arranged for the inspection of the public eclipses any ever exposed for sale in this city, comprising as it does, all styles of

PLAID CHEVIOTS, PLAID BANNOCKBURNS, PLAID CASSIMERES,

PLAIN CHEVIOTS, PLAIN BANNOCKBURNS, PLAIN CASSIMERES,

FANCY SCOTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS,

FANCY AND PLAIN BEAVERS, TRICOTS, DIAGONALS.

Every variety and shade of Cassimeres and Cloths for

FALL OVERCOATS.

In fact, his assortment is full up with all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

His corps of Cutters the most tasty and skilful.

PRICES REASONABLE.

YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

A NOVELTY in the shape of a "Rubber Pen" has just made its appearance. It is intended as a substitute for the quill, and is equally elastic and durable as the gold pen. It can be made to suit any hand. Messrs. Moss & Co., stationers, at No. 632 Chesnut street, have it for sale.

DRY.

We have our drought, and hope no more
Its measured drops to taste;
We bowl like shipwrecked people o'er
The water's dreadful waste!

The pavement-scrubbing all is stopped,
The gutters grow obscene;
What little pools remain are cropped
All o'er with lively green.

To Fairmount crowds of people go
To see if 'tis a sham;
The Schuylkill, in its bed so low,
Seems hardly worth a——pond.

Now Marvin's Safes are always dry
As this hot weather's been:
But then they have a good supply
At all times to be seen
at No. 721 Chesnut street.
MARVIN & CO.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET—Will close their large assortment of goods on hand at the following astonishing low prices, to make room for the immense stock purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe, now in transit to this city:—

White French China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz..	$12'00
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz....	1'50
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1'25
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs.	60
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2'25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1'50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles	4'00
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs., cups with handles	4'75
Best Stone China Dining sets, 92 pieces	15'00
White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	30'00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7'50

The stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at a still greater discount from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

A FAMOUS STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, SUCH AS HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN SEEN, HAS BEEN PREPARING DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS, AT OAK HALL BUILDINGS, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, Phila.

Since the day we first opened Oak Hall our business has been constantly increasing; some seasons almost doubling itself. Last year our sales increased SIXTY per cent. We are expecting still greater things this fall, and have made preparations accordingly.

THE FIRST INSTALMENTS ARE ALREADY RECEIVED, AND WE HAVE NOW NEW FALL GOODS, FINE AND FRESH READY-MADE; OR, READY TO BE MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST FASHIONS, AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

The Remnant of our Summer Stock and the slightly-damaged clothing from the Chesnut-street fire are being rapidly disposed of. Some of these goods, although belonging to our Summer Stock, are not unsuitable for Fall wear, and they can be had as bargains.

MARRIED.

BAKER—KEARNS.—On Thursday evening, the 2d instant, at the Parsonage, No. 1520 Franklin street, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. JAMES K. BAKER to Miss ELIZA J. KEARNS, both of this city.

DIED.

McCAY.—On Wednesday morning, September 8, after a lingering illness, NATHANIEL, youngest son of Alexander and Mary McCay.

His male friends are invited to meet the remains on their arrival at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot on tomorrow (Friday) at 12½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at R. M Bringhurst's, undertaker, No. 38 N. Eleventh street, at a quarter before 12 o'clock, to convey his friends to the Depot. Interment at Ronaldson's Cemetery.

MOONEY.—On the 8th instant, MARY ANN MOONEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of James Duffy, No 1626 Christian street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SNYDER.—Suddenly, on the 8th instant, JOSEPH SNYDER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Corinthian avenue, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869. The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue, and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. ANDREW C. DULLES is this day admitted as a Partner in this firm. The business will hereafter be carried on in the name of SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES.

SABINE & ALLEN,
Northeast corner FIFTH and WALNUT.
September 8, 1869. 9 9 3t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GET THE BEST.—THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 9 9 1m

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp4

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 t12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS,

OF THE ISSUE OF 1869,

BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,

AND SUBJECT TO TAXES,

Are Exchangeable for New Bonds,

BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,

AND FREE FROM TAXES.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

IS OFFERED AT

Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.,
9 1 26t4p No. 508 WALNUT Street

WE HAVE FOR SALE

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

DUE 1889.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.

COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER.

For particulars apply to

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11t PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought ad sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
1 2 tf

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS,

DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN PARIS, FOR SALE ONLY BY US, AND AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

6-4 VELVETS.

NEW AND ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VELVETS FOR PARLORS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Persian, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

ALSO,

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MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6p4

NORTH CAROLINA.

Educational Progress and Prospects.

The following letter from Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina, has just been received, showing how much good can be done by a trifling effort, when the proper means to accomplish it are put forth. Several months ago a gentleman of our acquaintance, while travelling in Western North Carolina, was amazed to find so little regard for the training of the youth on the Sabbath, or any evidence that the boys and girls were being educated to "Remember the Sabbath day" or "to keep it holy." Sunday Schools, he discovered, were unknown in a large section of that beautiful country, and while journeying with an eminent physician residing at the county seat of Caldwell county, and conversing about this want of means to instruct the youth in the ways of salvation, the formation of Sunday Schools was suggested by our friend, who proposed to supply the means through the West Arch Street Presbyterian Sabbath School, provided the physician would organize and superintend them. Soon after, the West Arch School were apprised of the facts in the case, and the suggestion to supply the means was immediately carried into effect by an appropriation of money, and his Honor Judge Peirce, with two ladies and two gentlemen, were appointed to send out library and music books, etc. This was promptly done, and three white and two colored schools were organized under the immediate supervision of Dr. A. A. Scroggs. The letter contains the second report of the operations of these schools; and we publish it to show how much good the West Arch School, under the superintendence of Governor Pollock, is doing, and how richly and amply we are always paid by liberally distributing to the wants and necessities of the destitute:—

LENOIR, CALDWELL CO., N. C., Aug., 1869.—To the Officers, Teachers, and Children of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Sunday School, Philadelphia:—Some time during last spring or early summer it was my pleasure to forward to you a report of an effort in the cause of Sunday schools in the destitute regions of our county. I was stimulated to make this effort not only by the existing wants of that portion of our country, but farther by the magnanimous donation of books and Sabbath school appliances which we received through your kind and Christian liberality.

I had advised and prevailed upon these schools to appoint, at as early a day after their organization as it was practicable, an "anniversary day." This might inaugurate a custom to be yearly observed hereafter. Accordingly Thursday, the 14th inst., was set apart as their first anniversary occasion. It was duly observed and enjoyed by over five hundred people. It was arranged to have a visit and the ministerial services of a Sunday School agent, who was visiting this part of our State at that time. The exercises consisted of singing, marching, preaching, addresses, and partaking of an elegant and sumptuous feast—a free-will offering of the friends and patrons of the schools who were in attendance. The whole programme passed off finely. Speakers and people were highly pleased, and it is hoped and believed that the Sunday School cause has received an impetus which will tell upon its future usefulness and prosperity in all that destitute region of country.

Oh, could those kind patrons, teachers, and children—the donors of those beautiful Sabbath School books and papers—have been there and witnessed the events and incidents of the day, it would have cheered their hearts and encouraged them in their "work of faith and labor of love." They would have seen parents there (scores of them) who were never at a Sabbath School celebration before, and who for the first time witnessed the participation of their children in these (to them) novel yet interesting exercises; and in the long procession of two hundred and fifty-nine children. There were to be found scores upon scores who on this day, for the first time in all their lives, took their position in these ranks; and the long procession as filed by would have brought to view faces beaming with new-born pleasure, steps quickened by the lively air of one of our sweet anniversary songs, the whole scene giving promise of good, gratifying to every Christian heart, and calling forth from an overflowing soul the exclamation, "Behold what hath God wrought!"

There was no one who participated in these delightful exercises on that day but came away not only pleased but impressed. To every Christian heart especially it was an occasion of the deepest interest, the impressive services of the day, the unalloyed pleasure of the children, the great object had in view, and the probable prospective hope that these precious seeds would yield a harvest of good.

And now, dear children and friends, it becomes my grateful task to record and transmit to you some of the fruits of this Sabbath School effort, and the fulfilment of those gracious promises which admonish us, "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand."

A protracted meeting was appointed to be held at a point accessible to all these schools, which commenced two weeks after the "anniversary." Before the time came around, considerable religious interest was apparent in two of the schools.

Early after the commencement of this meeting the work broke out and increased day after day, till I believe not one unconverted scholar in either of the schools was left. Parents were reached, and a wholesome and salutary revival influence seemed to pervade the entire church-membership in our town; denominational differences, names and schisms were forgotten. Every child of God felt that it was God's work, and with humble, pious zeal they came up "to the help of the Lord against the mighty." The Holy Spirit was divinely present operating and influencing every heart, and we humbly trust the feet of scores were turned into the right way. A large proportion of these were Sunday School scholars.

There were many incidents connected with this work it would be pleasant to detail in this report did its limits allow me to do so. Suffice it to say that some of those beautiful Sunday School songs in the books you sent us contributed much to give interest and impressiveness to this religious work. This was again and again most beautifully and strikingly exemplified in the song, "Come to Jesus, just now," as the penitent would cry out in anguish of spirit, "Lord, save me." The choir of children would answer, "He will save you *just now*." Sinking under his weight of guilt again, the penitent would cry, "Lord, have mercy on me," to be responded to, "He will forgive you *just now*." "Just now," as the Holy Spirit would still flash light upon the mind and heart of the penitent, showing him his sins in all their ingratitude, extorting from his struggling soul the prayer, "Lord deliver me. I am helpless, undone, polluted by sin." The gracious word, "He will hear you, He will cleanse you just now," would fall in harmonious sweetness across his ear, and as his sins rise up before him in all their baseness and ingratitude, in agony, loathing himself. Hearts swelling with joy, voices attuned in heavenly harmony with the gracious words they sing, turn his despairing eyes to the Saviour, while they pour forth in melodious strains, "Jesus loves you just now, just now." "Oh, believe on Him just now, just now." Angels might have rejoiced, and no doubt they were there to witness the despairing soul realizing the blessed assurance that "Jesus loved them," and joining in the thrilling chorus, "Just now, oh, just now, Jesus loves me."

There was ofttimes a spirituality, a beauty and appropriateness in these songs that lifted the soul near the confines of those heavenly symphonies that swell up in rapturous, never-ceasing choral around the everlasting throne.

Such, dear brethren and children, are some of the fruits, under God, of the seed sown through your instrumentality, and the end is not yet. There is still a fine religious state of feeling pervading those destitute regions, and the indications are that "the wilderness and solitary places shall be made glad, and the desert shall blossom as the rose." I doubt not you will all realize the blessed sweetness of the Scripture, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

This effort in the cause of Sunday schools, so successful and so signally blessed, has awakened a deep and earnest desire on the part of other destitute portions of our county to enjoy a like good fortune. The "Macedonian cry" comes up from many points; doors are opening, and large fields are spreading out "white unto the harvest." Here is territory, material and moral destitution, demanding active Christian effort, enlarged Christian liberality. This is peculiarly so in regard to our children. Hundreds of the children of our poor, both white and colored, are "perishing for lack of knowledge."

My heart has been stirred again and again to its profoundest depths by these earnest appeals for help. If means and appliances were available, much more could be accomplished for Sunday schools, for the Church, and for God in this remote region.

CONTEST FOR A CORONET.

The Most Remarkable Divorce Case on Record—English Noblemen Backing up the Wife—Divorce Obtained by Proxy—Papers Stolen from the Courts—Reappearance of the Injured Wife.

The Dalzell divorce suit, which was so quietly disposed of in April last, has been resumed under strange and interesting circumstances, and promises to become the crowning *scan. mag.* of the autumn and coming winter. Curiously, it involves a struggle for a coronet between Englishmen and Americans—an international race for a title and its accompanying grand estate. It is a medley of spicy and unusual intricacies. It is a case presenting the majority of the persons involved in both a pitiable and a criminal position. It had surrounded itself with fraud, perjury, and theft; yet those most interested, and who have to bear its ills, have not, possibly, been guilty of either.

THE DIVORCE,

petitioned for by Mr. Augustus S. Dalzell, an Englishman, if not of rank, of former great wealth, and closely allied to an English coronet, was granted by the Supreme Court of Brooklyn last April, by the decision of Mr. S. V. Lowell, whom the Supreme Court appointed referee. The application was made in the Superior Court of New York, nearly three years ago. Mr. Dalzell sued for it on the ground of incompatibility of temper and desertion, his wife, Emma Dalzell, having become a confirmed opium-eater, and having gone to England after residing with her husband here four years, during which time they lived in the same house, yet as strangers to each other. Mrs. Emma Dalzell was a young English widow with a daughter when Mr. Dalzell married her. Her people are of the English aristocracy, as are Mr. Dalzell's. A virtual separation had taken place, as claimed by Mr. Dalzell, four years previous to his making a petition for the divorce, during which time he became acquainted with and enamored of

MRS. DALZELL NO. 2,

who was a young, educated, wealthy, and extremely attractive young American widow, having a young daughter as the fruit of her first marriage. Mr. Dalzell enjoyed the possession of a large fortune, the bulk of which he had accumulated in British Guiana as a planter. Mr. D.'s excuse for forming this attachment was the utter incompatibility of temper between his wife, Emma Dalzell, and himself; and after having the promise of Mrs. Minnie Dalzell, his present wife, that she would marry him, providing he obtained an honorable divorce from Mrs. Emma Dalzell, he instituted proceedings to that end. Meantime his business dropped off, and after severe losses he gathered the *debris* of his fortune, went to California, and embarked in the grain trade with Liverpool, having associated himself with a Mr. King, under the name of King & Co., a house which became a first-class concern, with extensive credit at home and abroad. Mr. Dalzell is a thorough-going business man, a shrewd manager, and business prospered under his direction. He gave his case into the hands of William J. Fisher, a lawyer at No. 309 Broadway, with a promised fee of $2000, payable whenever the case should be decided in his favor. It afterward appears that the promise of such a tempting fee induced the attorney to resort to means which have resulted in his arrest and trial for stealing a judgment roll of the Supreme Court.

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

Fisher wrote Mr. Dalzell a year ago that his divorce would surely be obtained within thirty days. Mr. Dalzell then despatched a message to his present wife to join him in San Francisco without delay, and they would on her arrival be married. She went to San Francisco, but Mr. Fisher failed to secure the divorce as he had promised. The young woman remained in San Francisco until January. Then she returned. Mr. Fisher again sent word that the divorce was soon to be granted, and importuned Mr. Dalzell to come to New York and get married. Mr. Dalzell came, the wedding-day was appointed, the *trousseau* was arranged, and other heavy expenditures were incurred; but again the divorce was wanting. Pressing business arrangements called Mr. Dalzell back to San Francisco. The relatives and friends of the present Mrs. Dalzell were disappointed, and though Mr. Dalzell pleaded urgent business calls as an excuse for his abrupt return to the Golden City, they could not reconcile themselves to the situation.

DIVORCE, PERJURY, FRAUD.

Mr. Fisher became desperate over the tempting $2000 fee, and determined to make a hazard to win the coveted prize. He had learned to his own satisfaction that it would be useless to continue the petition under the old plea of incompatibility of temper and desertion; so he changed it to adultery committed in New York. The application to the New York Court was withdrawn, and a new one under the new criminal charge was made before the Supreme Court of Brooklyn. Mr. Fisher brought forward Mr. Frank E. Archibald, who appeared before the referee, Mr. Lowell, and swore that he was Augustus S. Dalzell and was married to Emma Dalzell. Another witness was presented, a lame man, who swore to her adultery; and on these perjured representations the divorce was granted. Mr. Dalzell arrived here at about the same time, and was immediately married to his long patient lady love, a young woman of unimpeachable character, who has made him a devoted wife. The marriage was kept as private as possible. None but the most intimate and confidential friends received cards. The advice of Mr. Fisher was followed, which was to allow the whole proceeding to remain quiet for one year, and thus prevent any possibility of Mrs. Emma Dalzell's appearing to break the divorce. Mr. Dalzell paid Fisher his fee of $2000. Neither himself nor his present wife knew the fraud which Fisher had perpetrated to divorce Mr. Dalzell and secure his fee.

KING & CO.—A FAILURE.

Two weeks after marriage, Mr. Dalzell received word that King, his partner, had absconded with $300,000 of his (Dalzell's) money, and that he was a ruined man in consequence. They had large credits in England; but King, it appears, had informed Mrs. Emma Dalzell of the divorce obtained, and of Mr. Dalzell's marriage. She immediately followed King's advice, and stopped payment to Dalzell of all sums to his credit in England. This sudden turn in the whirligig of American life bankrupted Mr. Dalzell, but did not crush him; for his long career of upright business life had secured him many able friends, who extended to him the necessary funds to begin business again. He did so, and is in San Francisco, prospering and rising.

FROM OVER THE SEAS

came recently Mrs. Emma Dalzell to undertake to obtain alimony and counsel fees, or to revoke the decree for divorce, since it had been fraudulently obtained. In this she is backed by Mr. Dalzell's own relatives, who are intensely disgusted to think that he should marry an American woman who may give him a son, and thus transfer an English title and estate to Americans. Mr. Dalzell is first heir to the Somersetshire coronet and to an immense estate, after the living heir, who is a deformed ungainly dwarf, a sickly youth, liable to die without a moment's warning. Mrs. Dalzell no sooner arrived than, contrary to the habits of an opium eater, she displayed the most consummate tact in ferreting out the circumstances of the divorce, the means employed, and who were the instruments. She found the offices and boarding places where Fisher and his false witnesses resided, and visited certain uptown mansions which are frequented by Mrs. Minnie Dalzell, wife number two. Last week she caused

THE ARREST OF FISHER

and all implicated with him in the fraud. They were taken before Justice Walsh last Saturday, and a preliminary examination was granted. S. V. Lowell, referee in the divorce case, identified Frank E. Archibald as the person who represented himself as Augustus S. Dalzell in the suit. Judge Walsh held Mr. Fisher in $1500 bail to appear to-morrow, when some of the above facts may be elicited. The theft of the judgment roll in the case of Dalzell vs. Dalzell was traced to Mr. Holl, clerk in Fisher's office. The roll has not been discovered. Its loss will cause no little annoyance, and probably be the means of the escape of Fisher and his accomplices. The roll was stolen in May, but no action was instituted by the District Attorney until after the arrival of Mrs. Dalzell number one from England.

WHEREABOUTS OF MR. DALZELL.

The assertion that Mr. Dalzell had undertaken to isolate himself or keep his address a secret is mere fancy. His business relations extended and extend over the continent, and his reputation everywhere is that of a finished gentleman and upright business man. The attorneys for the plaintiff are not named. Those engaged for Mrs. Dalzell number one are Messrs. Pray, Knaebel Pray.

THE PERSONS DIRECTLY INTERESTED

are the bloods of England, who look upon Mr. Dalzell's alliance with an American wife with jealousy, since by his English wife he had no male issue. They are furnishing the means by which Mrs. Dalzell number one hopes to have the divorce set aside as illegal because illegally obtained. It is probable that she will succeed in this. The facts wholly justify that course. This of course would annul the marriage of Mr. Dalzell with his American wife. As it stands, Mrs. Emma Dalzell has her child by her first husband and a daughter by marriage with Mr. Dalzell. When Mrs. Dalzell number two married Mr. Dalzell he was nearly a millionaire. He is to-day a poor man, but with brilliant prospects.

The case involves points which have never before been brought to the consideration of an American court. There is the stolen judgment roll, the perjured lawyer, false husband of Mrs. Emma Dalzell, the absconded King, the bankruptcy of the central figure, which throws a shadow of romance around the whole. Nothing particularly new with the above anticipated developments can be brought to light; yet great interest will be taken in the trial. There is abundance of English capital backing the effort to set the divorce aside. What the plaintiff in the case can offer in extenuation remains to be developed.

Trophies of the War.

The Adjutant-General's office at Trenton, N. J., contains a large number of trophies of the late war. The *American* says:—

"In three fine walnut frames, and scattered about in other parts of the room, are photographs of about three hundred men who served as officers in New Jersey regiments, the most prominent being Generals Kearney, Campbell, McAlister, Colonels Hester, Angel, Ward, and others, who served with distinction in various grades. The flags consist of that of the 1st Brigade, presented by Jerseymen then residents of California; guidon flag, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, tattered and torn in nearly one hundred actions; regimental colors (butterfly) of 3d New Jersey Cavalry, and the flag which floated at the head of the sappers, as they made the attack on Fort Wagner, the night before its capture. There is a picture in the office representing the digging of the sap and position of the men, eleven feet from the Rebel works, with a calcium light shining on the foe. This flag is shattered and torn by shells and bullets, and one thousand one hundred men fell under its folds during the progress of the siege. Adjutant-General Stryker, then paymaster of the United States volunteers, volunteered as an aid-de-camp on the staff of General Gilmore during the siege, and the flag was presented to him after the victory.

"There is a sword of an officer who served under General Lee, which was taken at Gettysburg, and a musket—an English Enfield—found on the field. There is also a sword taken by the 9th Regiment on Roanoke Island, and several Southern-made bowie-knives, rough in appearance but dangerous-looking weapons. There are also varieties of shells of different manufacture, thrown into the Union lines, which were gathered and preserved as trophies.

"A great feature of interest is the copper base of a large shell taken from one of the sunken monitors in Charleston harbor by the Rebels, and thrown into the Union lines while operating at Wagner. The shell exploded after passing within three feet of the tent occupied by General Stryker, who brought the base home as a memento of his narrow escape from an unwelcome visitor.

"The regimental colors of the 40th New Jersey Regiment are at the State Arsenal; and the State House might become a greater object of interest to visitors if legislation would provide a suitable place for the preservation and exhibition of these and other trophies that can be collected in New Jersey, and which are directly identified with the valor shown by the troops of the State in the late war."

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

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FIRST OF THE SEASON.

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Dealer in Fine Groceries,

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON and GREENE Streets; entrance on Greene street (P. O. Box 1811).

NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1869.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until THURSDAY, October 7, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States the following Ordnance Stores, to wit:—

20,000 Scarlet Blankets.
25,000 Horse Brushes.
20,000 Surcingles.
6,000 yards Webbing.
20,000 yards 36-inch Cartridge Serge.
25,000 yards 38-inch Cartridge Serge.
1,000 yards Flannel.
2,500 pounds Tow.
300 pounds White Yarn.
5,000 pounds Skirting Leather.
5,000 pounds Harness Leather.
4,700 pounds Russet Leather.
120 pounds Gusset Leather.
800 pounds Gum Arabic.
25 pounds Orpiment.
20,000 Blue Blankets.
20,000 Curry-combs.
2,500 Girths.
10,000 yards Planters' Linen.
2,000 yards Linen Duck.
1,000 pounds Saddlers' Thread.
600 yards Ticking.
500 pounds Cartridge Twine.
400 pounds Collar Leather.
75 Calf Skins.
45 Morocco Skins.
500 pounds Bridle Leather.
150 pounds Deers' Hair.
19 quarts Laudanum.
10 pounds Prussiate of Potash.
10 pounds Sulphate of Potash.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department. Terms cash, in Government funds.

These stores are on hand at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y. Bidders will state in their bids whether they will receive the goods at New York city or West Troy, N. Y. Thirty days will be allowed for removal of the stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores."

Samples can be seen at Watervliet Arsenal or at this Agency.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
9 6 6t Major of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 30, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylv a, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.

R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

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A CARD.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION,

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,

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Umbrellas kept to hire for a trifle for general accommodation.

The patronage of friends and the public is respectfully invited.

Polite Saleslades in attendance.

9 3 MRS. CUMMINGS.

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Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The first term of the College year will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 15, at 10 o'clock. Applicants for admission will apply for examination at 10½ o'clock. Students may pursue either the course of studies for the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS or the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, in which the Ancient Languages are not studied, but additional time is given to the Mathematics and the Modern Languages, or they may pursue such separate studies as they desire, and which the Faculty may approve.

Fees for either of the full courses, THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS a term, payable in advance.

9 6 tf FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2023 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.

Circulars may be had on application at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf

RUFUS ADAMS,

ELOCUTIONIST,

No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. 8 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 15.

7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 1810 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.

8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will

RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 23d. Address

7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

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Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

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The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,

With Ten Assistant Teachers.

From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.

French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.

By order of the Trustees,

GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL, Eas r 8 28 3w

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY,"

S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part the Third National Bank Building, will reopen h s School on MONDAY, tember 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL"

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!

At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address

REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.
Principal.

REFERENCES:

REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stœver, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.

HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.

ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. P. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Dorr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

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This school presents the following advantages:—

Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.

Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.

A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.

A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.

Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.

Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above

H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

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8 24 3m No. 435 N. BROAD Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE STREET, have reopened their School for Young Ladies and Children. 9 6 12t*

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 606 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 8 21 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 2017 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.

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DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.

For prospectus address the Principal,

8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to

C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 2 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.

J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal,
8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,

MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 3 fmw 15t

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES IRWIN, Principal. 9 3 fmw 8t

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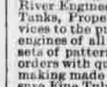

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OFFICE, [4]

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[3] F. J. ALLEGR

EUROPE.

By an arrival at New York yesterday morning, we have the following European intelligence:—

The Royal Flag of Spain.

A Paris letter, in the *Nouvelliste* of Rouen, says: "Considerable emotion has been created at the Spanish embassy here by the intelligence that the captain of the steamer plying between Trouville and Havre had displayed the Royal flag of Spain at the moment when Queen Isabella took her passage to pay a visit to her mother, Queen Christina. This special fact, the responsibility of which rests entirely with the officer in question, gave rise, it seems, to representations on the part of the Spanish consul at Havre. But there is reason to suppose that the incident will not lead to any further result, and that the remonstrances made will fall to the ground in presence of a true explanation of the occurrence."

Loss of a Russian Frigate.

A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"The news of the loss of the frigate Oleg has unfortunately been confirmed by the arrival at Cronstadt of the first division of the armor-plated squadron. The disaster happened in this way:—On the 15th, at about 7 in the evening, the Commander-in-Chief gave a signal to tack to starboard, and in executing that manœuvre unskilfully, the floating battery Kremlin, mounting twenty guns, struck with its spur the Oleg, and made a large hole in her side below the water-line. The frigate immediately began to sink. All the ships of the division at once sent their boats to rescue the crew of the Oleg, consisting of 32 officers, forming the staff, and 497 sailors, the total number of persons on board being 545; and all but 16 were safely brought to land. The catastrophe took place between the islands of Hockland and Sommers, at a distance of seven and a half nautical miles from the southern lighthouse of the former."

A New Transatlantic Steamship Line.

From Galignani, Aug. 26.

A meeting has just been held at Stettin, in the Hall of the Exchange, to deliberate on the establishment of a direct line of steamers between that port and New York. Dr. Delbruck presided, and Dr. Schultz, on the part of the committee, read a report detailing the preliminary steps taken, and dwelling on the assurances of interest and sympathy in the undertaking which the committee had received not only in Germany and London, but likewise from America. A letter from Count de Bismark showed that the efforts now being made have the warm support and approbation of the Chancellor of the North-German Confederation. Among other things the minister observed:—"It will afford me sincere pleasure should you succeed in realizing your plan, for the proposed increased facility of communication by Germano-American steamers will not only be highly beneficial to our mercantile interests in general, but will also tend to draw closer the ties that unite our country with the American Union, the new home of so many Germans." It was agreed that the undertaking should be commenced with two vessels, and that the subscription list should not be limited to Stettin, as was at first proposed by the committee.

Rising of the Nile.

"Advices of August 14 from Alexandria," says the Malta *Times*, "state that the Nile continues to rise steadily, and the belief is that the navigation of the canal will in a few days be opened for large boats, when abundant supplies of produce may be looked for. About the growing crop of cotton it is as yet too early in the season to form an opinion of any value; but it may be mentioned that the rising of the Nile is satisfactory, and that the cotton plants thus far look strong and healthy."

Another Canal Project.

"Public attention," says the *Constitutionnel*, "is strongly taken up in Greece with a project of cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, the breadth of which is only five kilometres (three and one-eighth miles). The expense is estimated at 12,000,000 of francs. The accomplishment of this plan would shorten the journey from Marseilles to Constantinople by at least fourteen hours, and that from Trieste to the same city by twenty. Baron de Lesseps will continue in Greece the work so gloriously and successfully terminated in Egypt. The idea is not a new one; Nero had even commenced a canal, the remains of which have been met with by the engineers engaged in this matter. A Cretan, M. Leonidas Lyghounes, director of the works on the embankments of the Nile, has made it his special business to examine the question thoroughly."

The French Vineyards.

Great consternation prevails throughout the wine-growing districts of France. A new disease of the grape has made its appearance in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, where it has already caused incalculable damage, and is now beginning to spread to the vineyards of Burgundy. According to a paper published on the subject by M. Planchon, this disease is caused by the ravages of a hitherto unknown insect, which he calls the *Phillozera vastatrix*, and which all the means usually employed in similar cases have utterly failed to extirpate. M. de la Loyere, in a report addressed to M. Drouyn de l'Huys, suggests that a reward should be offered for the discovery of a remedy that may serve to avert that which otherwise threatens to assume the the proportions of a national disaster. It was lately asserted in the Academie des Sciences that partially favorable results had been obtained in some parts by encouraging the propagation of a sort of woodlouse, which preys on the *Phillozera*.

Napoleon's Policy—The Minister of Foreign Affairs on the Crisis.

The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in opening the Council-General of the Vienne, said:—

"Thanks to the august initiative, the power of which we are accustomed to admire, France has passed in a few weeks from disorder to calm, and from uncertainty to confidence. To the liberal Message which the country saluted with its acclamations, have succeeded, first, the Senatus Consultum, submitted at this moment to the examination of the Senate, and next, the amnesty, which invites us all to reconciliation and union. These are assuredly important acts, and well calculated to increase our gratitude towards the Emperor and strengthen our confidence in the future. On my part, I feel no way embarrassed in speaking in this manner, for I am profoundly convinced that in this circumstance I remain the faithful interpreter of your thoughts. I doubt not but that in effect you all consider the Government to have entered frankly upon a line of conduct entirely in conformity with the aspirations of the country; and I venture to hope that you will all likewise feel confident of its persevering. This is its duty as well as its desire, and the assistance which wise and enlightened men of all parties will continue to lend will facilitate its task. Every interest should, besides, feel confidence in presence of the cordial accord which is daily growing stronger between the nation and the sovereign, who has just given proof once more that he knows how to protect with equal firmness our liberties, rights, and honor. I am too well aware of the sentiments which animate you to doubt for an instant that such is your manner of appreciating the situation. I shall have but a few hours to spend in the midst of you during this session, and so I will abstain from entering on those questions which are about to become the special subject of your deliberations. I know, besides, that they are in good hands, and that the interests of our department cannot find more zealous or more experienced advocates than yourselves."

The Grand Issue Between English Democracy and Aristocracy.

The Manchester *Examiner* of the 24th of August calls attention to the following condensed report of an important meeting:—

A meeting of the working classes was held on Sunday morning on Clerkenwell Green, under the auspices of the Holborn (London) branch of the Reform League, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. C. Bradlaugh on "The Land and the People." There were about 1000 persons present, Mr. Osborne being in the chair. The lecturer said that to obtain life and happiness from the land was the right of all, and if there were any barrier in the way the attention of the people should be directed to its removal. The landowners of the country numbered but 30,000, and while in 1800 the land was taxed to the amount of £2,300,000, the rent received by the landed aristocracy being £22,500,000, in 1869 the rent received had increased to over £66,000,000, while the taxes paid had decreased to £1,750,000, in consequence of the redemption of the land tax. Referring to Mr. Mill's statement that the landed aristocracy had "grown rich while they slept," Mr. Bradlaugh said that it was not so, for the heads of families being provided for by the law of primogeniture and entail, the aristocracy had provided for the younger sons in other ways out of the country's earnings. The rights of property in land were different from those in possessions acquired by labor, and those who owned land now had no right to shut it up for pleasure when it would produce grain for the starving millions. He advocated reform in the land laws—firstly, because they had it in their power to reform them; secondly, because it was lawful; thirdly, because whether it was lawful or not they could do it, meaning thereby that the happiness of the nation was higher than mere legal right. The fact that England is a monarchical government was denied, the government being that of a landed aristocracy. He did not advocate the equal distribution of land, but he asked that the cultivator of the soil should share in the profits of his labor.

A eulogium of Mr. Gladstone closed the lecture.

A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and other speeches terminated the proceedings.

Where is Dr. Livingstone?

Mr. Burton's letter concerning Dr. Livingstone has called out a note from Horace Waller, who says:—

"Intelligence of another lake more to the westward than any yet discovered might at any moment lead our veteran explorer in that direction; again, the receipt of the discoveries made by Sir S. Baker (and these he would probably first hear of at Ujiji) would very likely lead him northwards in pursuit of the yet unsolved problem of the Nile system; whilst those who believe in his return to the east coast at Zanzibar as being his chief object have many shrewd opinions to rest their theory upon. His letters are singularly silent as to his intentions; many have never come to hand, and in these missing despatches his programme may fully be set forth.

"Dr. Livingstone knows just how to treat men as he finds them in Africa, making friends and avoiding enemies as far as possible, and likewise, in order that I may do away with a supposition which might otherwise crop up, to the effect that all such Arabs as he has met in the interior are in hostility to him, I had better quote a letter written at Lopero, September 25, 1867. Speaking of a detention of three and a half months, he says:—'I was most kindly treated by the heads of the Arab party—namely, Hamees Wodin Tagh, Syde ben Alli and Hamidi Mohammed. I send a note to his Highness Seyid Majid (Sultan of Zanzibar) by this same opportunity acknowledging the kindness of his people. I also give notes to the three head Arabs as a sort of testimonial. They have behaved like gentlemen throughout.' And in another place, 'I wish to give to Hamees a long single-barrelled rifle, etc.' Again, writing from Cazembe's, December 14, the last letter, I think, received from him, he adds, 'One of Syde ben Alli's men leaves this to-morrow to join his master in Buira. He and Hamees have letters from me to you.' In this letter we cannot trace the all-powerful presence of the Mascat Arabs at Cazembe's for evil against our traveller. The Sultan of Zanzibar is now the deadly enemy of the Ruler of Mascat, I may add. At the same time I do not see any reason to believe Livingstone is a captive at Cazembe's."

The Opening of the Suez Canal.

The *Grazer Tagespost* contains an interesting letter from Professor A. Reyer on the Suez Canal. The following is an extract:—

"Two circumstances render it doubtful whether the whole length of the canal will be navigable for large ships at the beginning of next November. They are, first, the fact that the salt lakes are only filling very slowly, as the current cannot be increased from the north for fear of injuring the sides of the canal and interfering with the machine at work there; and next, the rocky formation met with south of the lakes, which retards the progress of the works. These difficulties may perhaps be overcome, but there are others of a more serious nature which, while they will not delay the opening, may seriously affect the success of the undertaking.

"There are particularly the following points:—1. The harbor of Port Said is in danger of being filled up by the fine deposit brought down the Nile; 2. The fresh water basin of Port Said is too small, so that if the water-pipes are so seriously injured as to require lengthened repairs the whole population will be reduced to great straits; 3. In the Menzeleb lake it has been remarked that the wooden walls have in several places been severely strained and displaced. Such parts will demand frequent repairs; 4. The depth of the canal, eight metres, will not be sufficient for vessels with seven metres draught for any length of time, nor is it broad enough (22 metres) to allow large ships to pass each other easily. Its depth, if it be successful, will have to be increased to 9, or better still, 10 metres, and its width to 40 metres. 5. Even this would not render it possible for large steamers to use their wheels or screws in passing, for the machines used for deepening the canal cause waves one metre in height. Such vessels will therefore have to be drawn through by chains and machines standing on the banks. 6. For long distances the bed is dug in the sand. These parts must soon be walled up, or they will be destroyed and the whole labor lost. Many, indeed, are in favor of coating both sides with stone for the whole length. 7. The canal is in danger of being choked up by sand storm and washing from the sides. This will amount to 1,000,000 cubic metres per annum, which is twice the quantity calculated upon. Six large machines, each of eighty horse power, will have to be constantly employed in cleaning this sand away. It will be seen from the above that, even if the canal be opened at the appointed time, much important work will have to be done before the undertaking is really completed. This and the great outlay requisite to keep the whole in order will render it necessary to raise very heavy dues if it is to pay."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ITEMS.

—Miss Kate Bateman is announced to appear at Booth's Theatre, New York, on the 20th instant.

—Mr. Edwin Adams is playing a successful engagement at McVickar's Theatre, Chicago. He appears to have made a great hit with his drama of *Enoch Arden*.

—Carlotta Patti will commence a series of concerts on September 20, under the management of Max Strakosch. She will open at Steinway Hall, New York.

—Lotta is playing a brilliant engagement in California, and is attracting the fullest houses of the season with *Fire Fly*, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, and other of her specialties.

—Mr. M. W. Leffingwell arrived in New York on Sunday from California, where he has been playing a very successful engagement. He is announced to appear in Washington on the 11th inst.

—A new opera, by Halevy, the score of which has just been obtained from the family of the late composer by M. Pasdeloup, is to be produced this winter at the Theatre Lyrique, Paris. It is entitled *Noe*.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence have concluded an engagement with Manager Maguire, of San Francisco, and they expect to open in that city about the 4th of October. They will be succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

—A fairy piece has been brought out at the Gaiete Theatre, Paris, entitled *The White Cat*. About £10,000 is said to have been spent in getting it up. The principal character is played by Mad'lle Theresa, the ex-goddess of the concert-room, who is supposed to be transformed into a variety of bipeds and quadrupeds, and finally into a magnificent tabitha, under which guises she sings appropriate songs. Her imitations of the cat are said, by competent judges, to be very touching.

—A season of German opera is announced to commence at the French Theatre, New York, about the middle of October. The manager, Henry Wespheimer, sailed for Europe on September 2 to close the contracts with the leading artists. It is understood that the managers intend this to be the most complete German opera troupe that has ever appeared in this country, and that a number of important works will be produced for the first time. The musical director will be Carl Anschutz.

—Fraulein Fanny Januaschek is busily engaged in rectifying her English pronunciation with a view of appearing in the leading *roles* of the English drama. It will be a rare treat to see this fine artist in such parts as "Lady Macbeth," "Queen Catharine," and others that our tragedy queens have made famous, if she can only overcome the difficulties of the German accent. Fraulein Januaschek is a woman of great determination and strength of will, and if the thing can be done she will do it.

RAILROAD LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—
9·40 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY.
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.
Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.
For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M., mail, and 3·20 P. M., passenger.
An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.
Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN
For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc. etc., 9·20 A. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.
Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	3·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton. Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·20 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.
The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.
Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.
A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
R. P. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
A Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 1·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·30 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·35 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·45 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·45 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
BAGGAGE.
Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 8·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurs lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

To-day's Proceedings—How the Incumbents Defend—Continuation of Mr. Sellers' Argument.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J., and Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.

The Court met this morning at 9½ o'clock, and Mr. Sellers resumed his discussion of the case in behalf of the respondents. Handing to the Court several exemplifications of the certificates of naturalization issued by the Nisi Prius, showing the manner of naturalization in that Court, he proceeded:—

I now desire to call the attention of your Honors to those divisions where the election was not free—I mean free within the sense of our Constitution. The election in these divisions was not free because of violence and intimidation offered to electors, the consequence of which must be that these must be expunged from the count which your Honors are to make. They have been excluded by the Legislative Committee, and though I do not approve of citing the proceedings of such a body in a court of justice, yet, as they had no partisan motives to gratify in their determination, I think it a fair sample of the manner in which these divisions should be treated. The divisions I complain of are the Second of the First ward, the Tenth of the First ward, and the Tenth of the Nineteenth ward. In the first of these a crowd of roughs, said to have been partly Baltimoreans, attacked and beat electors, locked one up in a station house all day and night without making a charge against him, and took possession of both sides of the window, defying every Democrat to attempt to vote. Between the hours of four and five not one Democratic vote was polled, and no challenges made, because citizens were afraid of the roughs. There were also several personations here and rejections of votes offered under the qualifications of naturalization certificates. The majorities here against the respondents ranged from 95 to 105, and the only witnesses who were produced by the complainants to rebut the allegations of violence were those who, in fact, by their own admissions, were participants in these wrongs, one of them being an officer at the poll conducting the election with a loaded gun behind his back, rejecting the votes of qualified electors, and conniving at the illegal arrest of electors. In the case of false personations the remedy is an easy one, namely, to purge the express and implied, and count the balance, giving to the honest electors the benefit of their franchises. The only good reason that I know for throwing out a poll is the actual or virtual closing of it to electors by violence.

In the Tenth division of the First ward a crowd of roughs assembled at the poll, threw voters out of the line and beat them, and took possession of the window-book, having the entire management of the voting in their hands. There were also personations at this poll. The majorities against the respondents ranged from 103 to 117.

In the Tenth division of the Nineteenth ward Mr. Hooper, the man who was appointed to act as judge, because of a change in his political status was thrown out of his place by Mr. Addis, judge of the Fourteenth division of this ward, by the aid of policemen, and all day the election was conducted without the presence of any one representing the minority, and a remarkably small Democratic vote was cast. All sorts of violence and disorder prevailed there and Democrats were afraid to offer their votes. The election was also carried on without a list of taxables, and counsel for the complainants do not pretend that this was by any means an orderly division. The majorities against the respondents were from 165 to 179. Adding to the majorities of the respondents already stated the additional figures, which I think my argument has proven them entitled to, we have them as follows:—

Fox	2293	Barger	1364
Getz	1299	McCuen	1107
Sheppard	1937	Melloy	787
Weaver	1448		

Now, how are these majorities against the contestants to be overcome? This is to be done—First. By affirmative proof of fraudulent votes cast for the incumbents. Second. By proof of such intimidation by violence as prevented voters from casting their votes against the respondents. Third. By evidence that the election was conducted in such a manner that the returns were too uncertain to be relied upon. I do not think the complainants have performed any of these conditions. In one division they set forth that while their inspector was away in search of a clerk, the Democratic inspector went on with the voting in his absence. But he was there at the opening of the poll, remained away an unreasonably long time, and a long string of voters was waiting outside, and every one must agree that it was perfectly legal to proceed at once with their voting. Your Honors could hardly consent to throw out a poll for such a reason as this.

It was also complained that in some divisions of the Fourth ward as high as 182 votes were received in an hour, which Mr. Mann said was an impossibility; but if any of your Honors will try the experiment you will find it no great exertion to write twelve names per minute. And, a fact that should silence this complaint, the tally lists of the Democratic and Republican clerks agreed precisely. In regard to the vouching made by the election officers, it may be well for your Honors to understand the truth, that this was done in pursuance of an agreement among the officers that if either knew a man to be a qualified voter he should at once vouch for him, and thus save the trouble of sending in the street to find an outside voucher.

Mr. Sellers here proceeded to read extracts from the testimony on behalf of the respondents before the Examiners, in rebuttal of the complainants' charge of fraud on the part of the Democratic officers in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventeenth wards.)

In regard to the man Fitzgerald, who was spoken of as a New York stuffer operating in the Fourth ward, Mr. Mann's remarks might leave the impression that, though he was arrested and indicted, he was allowed to escape by Mr. Sheppard without punishment, which impression should be corrected. The defendant having been admitted to bail and indicted, left the State, and his recognizance was forfeited, and a suit is now pending for its recovery.

Mr. Mann—Then he must have been twice indicted.

Mr. Sellers—I know nothing whatever of that.

Mr. Mann—I guess you haven't looked it up.

Mr. Sellers—What I have stated Mr. Sheppard told me.

Mr. Sheppard—The indictment against Fitzgerald was drawn by Mr. Mann before his term expired, and whatever was done or left undone was by him.

Mr. Sellers continued—A great hue and cry has been raised here that the election officers in many divisions occupied themselves by vouching for men who came up to vote. Where is the law or the principle of justice prohibiting this? The oaths of these officers are that they will faithfully perform their duties, will offer no vexatious obstructions to voters, but will receive the qualified and reject the fraudulent. Then an officer would be derelict in his duty were he to see a qualified elector, one whom he knew to be such, about to be refused his vote, and he did not come to his rescue by vouching for him.

In the Sixth division of the Seventeenth ward, it was complained that the election was conducted by Democratic officers in the absence of the minority officers. Now we have testimony to prove that until the Republican inspector returned, that is, during the first hour, the election was carried on with the greatest fairness, and it is not a strained presumption that this fairness was continued while he was present. During that hour there were 47 Republican votes polled, 87 persons voted who were unassessed, and there were 58 names on the unassessed list unaccounted for, which leave 29 unassessed votes not accounted for; add to these 10 votes on personations, which make 39 illegal votes. This will leave the majorities of the respondents up to this point:—

Mayor	2264	Solicitor	1325
Controller	1171	Prothonotary	1078
Commissioner	1419	Receiver	758
District Attorney	1909		

In the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward there were 17 personations and 19 unassessed votes unaccounted for, which make 36 to be deducted from the respondents' majorities; but as the general return gave the Republicans a vote of 89, and only 66 were proved, this makes 23 to be added to the 80 diminished majorities of the respondents.

In the Seventh division of the Third ward, there were 64 illegal votes and personations, and 61 unassessed votes unaccounted for, making 125 to be deducted from the respondents' majorities; the Republican returned vote was 143, of which only 122 were proven, which leaves only 104 after deducting 21 from the illegal votes already mentioned, to be taken from the majorities, which leave them:—

Mayor	2139	Controller	1294
Commissioner	1046	Receiver	633
District Attorney	1783		

In the Eighth division of the Fourth ward there were 35 express illegal votes, 146 unassessed votes that have not been accounted for, leaving 181 to be deducted from the respondents' majorities. But as the general return gave the Republicans a vote of 154, of which only 122 were proven, leaving 329 unaccounted for; making, therefore, the deductions following from these figures, we have the majorities:—

Mayor	1990	Solicitor	1662
Commissioner	897	Prothonotary	817
District Attorney	1634	Receiver	484
Controller	1145		

In the Sixth division of the Fourth ward there were 26 illegal votes to be deducted from the respondents' majorities, leaving them:—

Mayor	1964	Solicitor	1036
Commissioner	871	Prothonotary	796
District Attorney	1608	Receiver	458
Controller	1119		

At the close of our report Mr. Sellers was still speaking.

THE HUMBOLDT CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.—On Monday and Tuesday of next week the Centennial Anniversary of the birthday of Alexander Von Humboldt will be celebrated in this city. The prominent feature of the occasion will be the laying of the corner-stone of the monument designed to be erected to his memory in Fairmount Park. The arrangements have been entrusted by the delegates of a very large number of societies to a committee, consisting of Messrs. William J. Horstmann, chairman; C. M. Baumann, Julius Hein, Lorenz Herbert, Emil Herwig, Paul Fagode, J. Kinike, R. Koradi, N. O. Seidensticker, and F. W. Thomas, and this committee have discharged their duties most faithfully by providing an excellent series of exercises. The Academy of Natural Sciences and the Franklin Institute have by resolution given their hearty co-operation, and assigned prominent speakers to participate.

So far as yet arranged, the programme will be as follows:—

On Monday, a procession of eighty societies and various military organizations, numbering probably from 6000 to 8000 men in line, to start at 8½ A. M. from Twelfth and Chesnut streets, move down Chesnut to Third, up Third to Coates, and from thence by various detours to Fairmount Park.

On the arrival at the Park at 11 o'clock, the grand hymn "The Heavens Tell," will be sung by a chorus of eight hundred Germans. Addresses in English will then be delivered by William J. Horstmann, Esq., General George G. Meade, Mayor Fox, and Professor Morton. Dr. G. Keliner will deliver an address in German.

The corner-stone of the Humboldt monument will then be laid by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, by Masonic ceremony. The procession of this Order will form at the Mansion House, in the Park, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely. Same Masonic dress as used at the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple—black silk hat, black dress, white gloves, white aprons. The Grand Officers will wear their regalia. The officers of Subordinate Lodges will wear their proper jewels and aprons.

Richard Vaux, R. W. G. M., will deliver a short discourse.

Musical exercises will be interspersed by the combined German musical societies, under the leadership of Mr. William Hartman.

A Volksfest or social reunion will then be held at Engel & Wolf's farm.

On Tuesday a grand concert will be held at Musical Fund Hall, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

A German oration will be delivered by Dr. R. Schmidt, of Burlington.

An English oration by Dr. H. C. Wood, of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

THE REASON DETECTIVE BROOKS WAS SHOT AT KENAN'S STORE.—Some further light has been thrown upon the manipulations of the whisky operators in reference to their frauds committed upon the Government, and with special reference to the late shooting of Detective Brooks. Some months since eighty-seven barrels of whisky in the distillery warehouse of George Mountjoy, at No. 1011 Charlotte street, were seized and placed in the charge of a watchman on the premises. When General Gregory subsequently entered upon his duties as United States Marshal, the record of this seizure was upon the books of his office, but the whisky had been somehow spirited away. Several weeks since another lot of thirty-three barrels was seized and held in charge; but this lot was quietly removed by Mountjoy while the *guard* watchman was taken off to enjoy a ride. Of the latter lot nothing is yet known.

Supervisor Tutton has written to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the eighty-seven barrels of whisky removed by some person unknown, without the knowledge of the revenue officers, were traced to the liquor establishment of Mr. Kenan, Front and Arch streets. The Supervisor had endeavored twice last week to obtain access to Mr. Kenan's books, but failed. He determined that on Monday Brooks should visit Mr. Kenan, and if he refused to present his books for examination, he should seize the entire establishment. He went there under these instructions, and one of the books was handed him. While examining it, he was shot from behind, as has been published. Another officer was sent to Kenan's store on Tuesday to complete the examination, but the whisky at that time was not to be found on the premises.

The Commissioner will renew Mr. Brooks' commission as a special detective, dating it September 1, and will allow him ten dollars per day and leave of absence till he gets well.

The following telegram was received in this city this morning:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, 1869.—Hon. E. A. Rollins, Philadelphia, Pa.:—Communicate to Detective Brooks my thanks for his fidelity, my sympathy for his sufferings, and my prayer for his recovery. I have renewed his commission, dating from first of September, fixing his pay at ten dollars per day, with leave of absence until otherwise ordered.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

MORE PEACHES.—The arrivals on Delaware avenue this morning amount to about 30,000 baskets. Market is very active, and prices ranged from 65 cents for ordinary, good $1 to $1·75, and extra $2. The following are this morning's arrivals:—

Propellers W. Whilldin, Decatur, and Roanoke, from Sassafras, Md., and Meinder, from Wharton creek, with 13,951 baskets.

Steamers Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, Del., with 3560 baskets.

Barges May Flower, from Bohemia river, Md., 2900 baskets; Alice and Linda, from Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Md., 210 baskets; Alice and Louisa, from do. do., 2500 baskets; Mary A. Wagner, from do. do., 2000 baskets; General George H. McClellan, from do. do., 2500 baskets; and Willis and Watts, from Odessa, Del., with 1014 baskets; total, 11,474 baskets.

Sloop Planter, from Odessa, Del., with 668 baskets.

Schooners General Taylor and A. Bunting, from Odessa, Del., with 3300 baskets.

THE DESSERT AND WINE GRAPES OF EUROPE, which here can be grown only under glass, are in many parts of California produced with much success in the open air. Most of these foreign grapes were introduced into California many years ago by the old Spanish missions, and have been constantly grown there in limited quantities ever since. Within a few years past, the vineyards along the coast have been increased to thousands of acres, and an immense quantity of grapes and wine is now produced. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society has ordered several hundred pounds of these foreign grapes from California, for exhibition at their great Fruit and Floral Fair on the 14th inst., and for the evening banquet to be given to the National Fruit Association on the 17th. It will be a rare feast.

THE FUNERAL of the late Dr. Charles B. McGrath took place this morning, from the residence of his father, Thomas McGrath, Esq., in Hamilton street, below Eighteenth. A very large number of the personal friends of the Doctor and of his family were present at the house and attended the funeral to St. Augustine's Church, Fourth street, below Vine. A solemn High Mass was celebrated, and the Very Rev. P. A. Stanton delivered an impressive discourse referring to the merits of the deceased. The early death of this estimable young physician has cast a deep gloom over a circle of friends and relatives to whom he was much endeared by his many virtues and noble and manly traits of character.

FUNERAL.—As for the past two days, so also to-day, the flags upon all the public buildings, and not a few private ones, upon the shipping in the harbor and the vessels at the Navy Yard, are floating at half-mast, in respect to the late Secretary of War. The Custom House is closed, the Mint, and all the other national establishments. Even the Post Office refused letters between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., during the continuance of the funeral ceremonies at Washington. The great heart of Philadelphia grieves at the Secretary's death.

THE DAM at Fairmount is again dry. The inches of water which passed over it yesterday gradually subsided, until the volume refused to reach the coping boards, and now the river is again confined between its banks and the dam. The water above would mingle with the water below, but the environing barrier restrains it. The barges which yesterday began ascending the river, after weeks of idleness, were again stopped at 8 o'clock this morning, and the lock-keeper has no duty to forbid his indulgence in a canticc. When will the plentiful rains fall?

REORGANIZATION OF THE INVINCIBLES.—The Republican Invincibles have again determined to organize for service in the coming political campaign. They have won a proud name for their organization by their effective services and excellent discipline during the past ten years, and are determined to maintain the honors they now so worthily bear. This evening a general meeting of the club will be held at the National Union Club House, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and the attendance of all desirous of enrolling their names is requested.

PETTY THEFT.—About 1 o'clock this morning the tavern at the northeast corner of Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets was entered through the cellar-door, and robbed of $4 in money.

ELECTED.—Last evening, Colonel S. B. Smiley Mitchell was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fire Zouave Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$10000 Pa R 2 m 6s	98⅝	5 sh Acad Music	105
$1500 City 6s, New	101⅛	85 wn	
$2000 Leh gold 1..1s	97⅜	200 sh Read RR	48⅜
72 sh Leh Val R	56	100 do	48⅜
1058	56	200 do	48⅝
3 do	56	100 do	48⅜
10 sh Minehill R	53⅝	1000 do	48⅜
200 sh St Nich Cl	2⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	101⅝	23 sh Penna R	57⅛
$7100 do	101⅝	176 sh Wash'n Gas	25⅛
28 sh N Cent R	49		

THIRD EDITION

NEW ENGLAND.

Terrific Gale in Boston.

Dwellings Torn Down, Churches Shattered, and the Great Coliseum in Ruins—The Killed and Injured—Loss One Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON.

The Funeral Ceremonies at the Capital—Solemn Services Over the Remains of the Late Secretary of War.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Terrific Hurricane in Boston—Buildings Blown Down, Churches Shattered—A Number of People Killed and Buried Beneath the Ruins of Dwellings.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The gale of last night continued from five until eight o'clock, the greatest force being from six to seven. The saddest casualty reported was the death of Granville M. Cook, Treasurer of the Adriatic Mills and the Lancaster Quilt Company. He resided near the Coliseum, and hearing that a boy was buried in the ruins of that building, started to render aid, when a tremendous gust tore up the plank side walks, which struck him with such violence as to fracture his skull and he died within an hour. He was 38 years old, and was a brother-in-law of Eben D. Jordan. Several others were injured, but none fatally. Among the more prominent buildings damaged was the Old Methodist Church in Hanover street, steeple blown down; the Broadway Methodist Church, South Boston, almost entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $40,000; the Coliseum was unroofed, and the walls partly demolished; Dr. Todd's Central Church badly damaged by a portion of the steeple falling through the roof; Dr. Garnett's church partially unroofed; roof of Hartford and Erie Machine Shop partly blown off; Old Colony Machine Shop damaged; new Normal School erecting in Newton street badly damaged; portions of the Skating Rink were blown away, and many buildings in process of erection in all sections of the city were more or less damaged. On the Commons, and in all parts of the city, strong trees were twisted, split, or torn up by the roots. The old elm survived the gale, with the loss of a few branches. Cambridge, Chelsea, and other places suffered in proportion with Boston. No serious damage to shipping is reported. The loss in Boston and vicinity is estimated at over $1,000,000.

Destructive Fire in Massachusetts—Loss, $162,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—An extensive conflagration occurred in East Cambridge this morning, which destroyed the block of wood-working factories on Otis, First and Second streets. The following are the owners, the losses, and insurances:—F. Geldowski, loss, $100,000; insured for $80,000; Woodbury & Co., loss, $40,000; insured for $20,000; Daniel Harrison & Co., loss, $5000; insured for $4000; Monroe & Gilman, loss, $12,000; insured for $10,000; Beal & Hooper, loss, $5000; fully insured. The wind was very high and the flames spread fiercely.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Funeral of the Late Secretary of War—The Scenes at the War Department—The Last Rites and Services.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Early this morning a large number of persons were at the War Department, anxious for a view of the remains of the late Secretary Rawlins, which still rested, covered profusely with flowers, upon the catafalque in the room of the General of the army. Many were admitted for that purpose, but shortly before 9 o'clock the doors of the building were ordered to be closed to all excepting those who were connected both officially and personally with General Rawlins, and for whom the various rooms were appropriated.

All the army and navy officers in the District were present, together with Messrs. Fish, Creswell, Hoar, and Robeson, of the Cabinet, with Assistant Secretaries Richardson and Otto, the two last-named representing the Treasury and Interior Departments. The President of the United States arrived at half-past nine o'clock, and went immediately into the room where the remains reposed. Generals Porter and Dent, Colonel Leet, Major Webster, and General Parker, the two latter now in civil life, and all late staff associates of General Rawlins, were present. General Sherman, together with the army officers of all grades in Washington; officers of the navy; the Diplomatic Corps; Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Chiefs of Bureaus; Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives; and intimate friends of the deceased, including Judge Gresham, Judge of the District Court of Indiana, and Governor Walker, of Virginia, comprised the attendants at the solemn services.

The Groups Around the Catafalque.

Mrs. Rawlins, accompanied by her father, Mr. Hurlburt, and two small children of the deceased; Mrs. Hurlburt, two brothers of the late Secretary, Mrs. Charles Hume, an aunt, and Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Hume, and Miss Sarah Rawlins, cousin of General Rawlins, formed a mournful weeping group surrounding the catafalque.

The Services Commenced.

At 10 o'clock the funeral ceremonies were commenced, with a prayer by the Rev. G. G. Butler, of the English Lutheran Church. The Rev. Peyton Brown, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, followed by reading an appropriate chapter from Scripture, when the Rev. Mr. Nelson, pastor of McKendree Chapel, of this city, who attended General Rawlins in his last moments, delivered with deep feeling a short address, in which he spoke of the Christian character of the deceased, and of his strong faith in the Redeemer, as an example to the living.

The ceremonies at the War Department closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of the Baltimore Methodist Conference.

Passing from the Building.

The friends of the deceased then slowly passed from the building. Mrs. Rawlins, pale and sinking with grief, supported by General Eli Parker and her father, was the first to leave the room. This touching feature of the solemn incidents of the morning intensified, if possible, the grief everywhere manifested. The few other ladies and immediate friends of the deceased followed Mrs. Rawlins, when the coffin, strewn with flowers, was received by the guard of honor, followed by the distinguished pall-bearers, and deposited upon the hearse.

President Grant was much affected by the ceremonies.

The Funeral Procession

started about 11 o'clock, headed by the full Marine Band, followed by a battalion of marines and artillery on foot, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of light artillery forming the military escort.

The hearse, trimmed with black plumes, was drawn by six grey horses with suitable trappings, and each was led by a groom with a black ribbon attached to the bridle bit. Then followed the mourners in carriages, the vehicles, three hundred or more in number, two abreast, extending from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol, a distance of a mile.

In these carriages were the President, members of the Cabinet, relatives of deceased, foreign ministers, officers of the army and navy, distinguished visitors, and all others who had been present at the War Department ceremonies, together with the corporation officers of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, and many private citizens. In the order of the programme heretofore published a large-sized omnibus contained the most feeble of the inmates of the Soldiers' Home, while their companions walked in the rear.

Pennsylvania avenue, leading from the War Department to the Congressional Cemetery, was thronged with persons from an early hour this morning. Many of the houses along the route were draped with mourning, flags were at half-mast, and business was entirely suspended. The street cars were stopped from running, and hence there was no obstruction whatever to the procession. The procession was throughout conducted with excellent order under military authority.

The Remains.

It had been the intention to place the remains of General Rawlins in the receiving vault of the cemetery, but yesterday it was determined to deposit them temporarily in a private vault, which was tendered for the purpose.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

Removal of the Dead Going Slowly On—All the Mines to be Closed on the Day of the Funeral.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 9.—Up to 9 o'clock last evening ninety-one bodies have been removed from Avondale mine. At the rate they are removing the men per hour it will take three or four days yet to remove the remainder of the 203 bodies yet entombed.

It has been discovered that the dinner pails of the men were untouched, showing that death must have overtaken the victims almost simultaneously with the fire.

At 4·30 this A. M, an engine and car were sent to Plymouth for physicians, to assist the helpers as they emerge from the mines.

At 5·20 this A. M. the following letter from President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, was received:—

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—W. R. Storrs, W. F. Halstead, and D. F. Bound:—Our fears are realized. The dead bodies have been found. It now remains for us to perform the sad rites of burial, to mingle our sympathies and sorrow with those who mourn so keenly the loss of those they loved and were dear to them. They are all our employes fellow-laborers of the same interest, and our directors, moved with deep sympathy, desiring to give every opportunity to our employes to give expression of their respect and sympathy, as well as to reverence the hand that has smitten down young and old in the midst of life and vigor, and that this appalling event may make a suitable impression on us all and the community in which we live, order that all work be suspended and the workshops closed on the day on which the funeral ceremony takes place; that the trains be run free to and from the prominent points on the road, to enable relations, friends, and citizens to attend the funeral ceremonies. Take charge of the ceremonies and pay the expenses. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

No positive arrangements have been made as yet for the funerals of the deceased.

FROM NEW YORK.

Substantial Aid to the Cubans.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Thirty thousand stand of arms, the gift of a wealthy Cuban sympathizer, have been despatched to Cuba within the past fifteen days. As nothing has been heard from them, it is probable that they have been safely landed.

An Unfounded Report.

The report that the Pequod, formerly a Government vessel, is being fitted out as a Cuban privateer, is denied. The vessel lies at her wharf marked for sale, and is also mentioned in the shipping list as waiting to be sold. There is no ammunition or any cargo on board.

Mrs. Anderson,

who kicked John Hickey in the abdomen, which resulted fatally, has been held to answer before the Grand Jury.

Fatal Accident.

By the caving in of an embankment at Williamsburg, to-day, a man named Brosnan, a laborer, was killed.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Gold opened at 135¼, but fell off rapidly to 134⅞, whence it again rallied to 135¼; at 12 o'clock the market stood 135⅛. The market previous to the opening showed wide fluctuations, indicating a weak feeling. The charges for carrying are 1-32@1-16. Stocks are heavy and irregular, with Northwestern and Erie as the feature. The former rose, and the latter 1½. Sub-Treasury closed, and purchases of bonds advertised for to-day take place to-morrow. Governments heavy, no pressure to sell.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Cotton lower; sales of 200 bales at 34c. Flour steady; sales of 8500 barrels. Wheat firmer; sales of 56,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·47@1·48; winter red at $1·55@1·56; and amber Southern at $1·57@1·58. Corn firmer and higher; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·19@1·22. Oats steady. Beef quiet New Mess Pork, $30 25. Lard dull at 19@19¼c. Whisky nominal at $1·11.

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FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Great "Northeaster"—Damage by the Gale in New England—Release of the Hornet—The Virginia Election—Tribute to the Late Senator Fessenden.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Effects of the "Northeaster"—Steamers Delayed—The Sea Swept into the Streets of Providence—Churches Demolished.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Noon.—The Sound steamers due here at 6 A. M. have not yet arrived.

An evening paper has the following:—

The telegraph manager at Providence represents that the force of the storm was so great in that vicinity that the sea swept into the main streets, and the people in many localities were only rescued through the prompt action of boat men, who paddled through the business streets. As yet there are no reports of loss of life, but the effect of the storm upon the Sound must have been fatal to all the crafts afloat. Several churches and other large buildings in Providence were demolished by the force of the storm, and the fences are scattered in every direction.

No telegraph lines are in working order, connecting with either the Atlantic company's cables or with those of the French cable, and no European advices will probably be received here until late this afternoon.

No telegraph lines are now in communication with Providence and Worcester. Forwarding despatches from New York to Boston by the railroad.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rawlins Obsequies.

Continued from Third Edition.

On arriving at the Congressional Cemetery, and the remains having been placed in the vault, Rev. Mr. Wilson read the burial service of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Beethoven Oetette Club sung the following requiem:—

"Sigh not, ye winds, as passing o'er
The chambers of the dead ye fly,
Weep not ye dews, for these no more
Shall ever weep, shall ever sigh,
Shall ever weep, shall ever sigh.

"Why mourn the throbbing heart at rest?
How still it lies within the breast;
Why mourn when death presents us peace,
And in the grave our sorrows cease?
In the grave our sorrows cease,
Our sorrows cease, our sorrows cease."

Secretary Rawlins, in May last, at the decoration of soldiers' graves at Arlington, remarked to General Sherman that the requiem was so beautiful he would like if he should die to have it sung over him. The incident was so recent that General Sherman clearly remembered, and therefore invited the club to repeat the requiem on this occasion. A salute of three volleys of musketry and a salvo of artillery concluded the burial ceremonies.

Vice Admiral Porter, is in Annapolis, and was prevented by a severe attack of neuralgia from being present at the funeral of General Rawlins to-day. He expected soon to be able to resume his duties at the Navy Department.

The members of Congress present were Charles O'Neill and Leonard Myers of Pennsylvania; John F. Aspir, of Missouri; Ebon C. Ingersoll, of Illinois; Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island; and Aaron A. Sargeant, of California, of the House of Representatives; and Senators Cole, of California, and Spencer, of Alabama.

President Grant

will leave Washington to-night to join his family at New York. He will be accompanied by his private Secretary, General Porter, and Attorney General Hoar. The last named will continue his journey to Massachusetts.

A Denial.

The Navy Department authorities deny the published report, the substance of which was telegraphed to Washington to-day, that a conspiracy really did occur on the United States frigate Sabine. The department mails since the first report of the alleged troubles on that ship, have contained nothing from the officers relative to such a conspiracy occurring.

Tribute to the Late Senator Fessenden.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 9.—As a mark of respect to the memory of the Hon. W. P. Fessenden, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and late Senator of the United States, who died at Portland, Maine, on September 8, the Department, already draped in mourning, and the Custom House at Portland will be closed, and the flags on the Custom Houses and public works under the control of this Department throughout the country will be placed at half mast on Saturday, September 11, the day on which the obsequies of the deceased will be solemnized.

W. A. RICHARDSON, Acting Sec. of the Treas.

FROM THE SOUTH.

General Canby's Proclamation Relative to the Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, Sept. 9.—General Canby issued his proclamation of election this morning:—

Gilbert F. Walker is installed as Provisional Governor on Sept. 21, and John F. Lewis as Provisional Lieutenant-Governor on Oct. 5.

The Legislature is called to meet on Oct. 5.

The adoption of the expurgated constitution is announced.

The following Wells Congressmen are proclaimed elected:—Ayer, Platte, and Panter; and the following Walker Congressmen:—Segar at large, Becker, Ridgway, McKensie, McMilner, and Gibson.

Honors to the Departed.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—The Custom House is closed to-day and flags are at half-mast on all Government buildings, and minute guns were fired from Fort McHenry as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Secretary Rawlins.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Avondale Sufferers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Gold Exchange to-day voted $2500 and the National Stock Exchange $500 to aid the Avondale sufferers.

The investigation into

The Charges Against United States Collector Sheridan Shook

for embezzlement was commenced before the United States Commissioner to-day, and after much colloquy between counsel was adjourned till Saturday.

Arrived, steamship St. Laurent from Brest.

FROM HALIFAX.

Release of the Hornet.

HALIFAX, Sept. 9.—The steamship Hornet has been released from custody. It is still believed she is intended for Cuba, and will receive arms and men at sea.

Prince Arthur's Hunting Expedition

bagged some small game, but saw no moose.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Cotton dull, and tending downward; middling, 34@34⅝c. Flour quiet, and low grades firm; Howard street superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@9; City Mills do. extra, $6·50@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8·25@10·50; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8·25. Wheat unchanged, and receipts small; prime to choice red, $1·53@1·57. Corn advanced; sales of white at $1·23@1·25. Oats steady at 60@62c. Rye unchanged. Mess Pork dull at $33·50@34. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet. Whisky in good demand at $1·12½@1·13.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Another Colliery on Fire in Missouri—Seven Men Penned Up in the Shaft—Their Eventual Escape—The New England Storm.

FROM THE WEST.

Another Coal Mine on Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—The Warnersburg coal mine, at Cartonpell, Missouri, caught fire in the main shaft on Monday last, while fifteen men were in the mine. Several of the men succeeded in getting out by clinging to the ropes of an ascending car, although they were badly burned, but the remainder were forced to remain in the mine until the fire was extinguished, when they were rescued in a more or less injured condition. The foreman, Mr. Halvey, will probably die.

A Drug Store Destroyed.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—A fire to-day destroyed the wholesale drug store of Dohmen, Schmidt & Co. The loss is $80,000. Insurance $40,000, mostly in Eastern companies.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Delay of Steamers and Trains by the Storm.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The steamer Bristol did not leave Fall River last night on account of the storm. The passenger train from Boston last night for Fall River did not arrive there until 5 A. M. to-day, being detained at Somerset by the railroad bridge having been carried away by a schooner.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 2 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCEST